The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Popular Vote in the Province of Rome Unanimous for Italy.

GARIBALDI DEFEATED AT MONTE ROTONDO

Rumors of His Capture and of His Death.

FRANCE, PRUSSIA, ITALY AND ROME.

The Vote of the Towns in the Province of Rome Unanimous for Italian Rule—Napoleon Demands the Expulsion of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—3 P. M.

Late dispatches have just been received from Florence.

It now seems that the proposition to settle the Roman question by submission to the popular vote of the Papal Provinces, was not suggested by the Emperor NAPOLEON, but was the spontaneous idea of the Italian, the Prussian, and the French Governments.

The vote of the towns in the Province of Rome was unanimous for Italy.

It is reported in Florence that the Emperor NAPOLEON requires King VICTOR EMMANUEL to expel GARIBALDI. If that is done he (NAPOLEON) will retire.

Official Statement Concerning the Action of the French Government—The Papal Troops to Assume the Defensive at Once.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

The Paris *Moniteur* of this morning contains an authoritative article, asserting that on the 1st of November M. MOUSTIER dispatched a note to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, in which he said that the Italian advance into the Papal territories was a violation of law and treaty.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, M. MOUSTIER continues, will not approve it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy.

There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia.

The Papal troops will assume the offensive immediately.

Latest Intelligence—Garibaldi Attacked and Defeated at Monte Rotondo—Conflicting Rumors as to His Fate.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

The following intelligence has just been received here from Rome:

"At 6 o'clock this morning the Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked GARIBALDI at Monte Rotondo and defeated him.

Some say that GARIBALDI is a prisoner, and some say that he was killed.

A half an hour after the attack commenced, GARIBALDI, finding that his retreat was cut off, fought his way to the town of Monte Rotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops; but the French coming to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers, he was beaten."

The following account comes from another source:

"GARIBALDI was attacked and defeated on Sunday. He retreated and surrendered to the Italians."

Napoleon's Ultimatum Presented to the Italian Government.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 4—Midnight.

Gen. LA MARMORA, who was sent to Paris by the King of Italy on a mission, the nature of which has not been developed, has returned to Florence, having failed in accomplishing the objects for which he was dispatched thither.

The ultimatum of Emperor NAPOLEON was presented by the French Charge d'Affaires at Florence to the Italian Government on Sunday, and an instant reply was demanded.

Prussia to Remain Neutral for the Present.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

Count VON BISMARCK says officially to-day that the Government of Prussia is neutral at present in the Roman question.

FRANCE.

Riots in Paris.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Midnight.

Riots have taken place at several points in Paris, but they have been suppressed.

TURKEY.

A Joint Note from the European Powers to the Sultan Relative to the Eastern Question.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 4.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* prints an official copy of a joint note from Russia, France, Prussia and Italy to the Sultan of Turkey on the Eastern question. After rehearsing the diplomatic representations which have from time to time been made to the Sublime Porte by the European Powers, jointly or singly, in favor of granting the demands of the Cretans, and for a general amelioration of the condition of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire, all of which seem to have failed to make any impression, the note declares that the Great Powers will hold the Sultan answerable for rejecting their advice, and responsible for whatever consequences may follow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Alarm—Precautionary Measures of the Government.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 4.

The alarm about the Fenians in this city does not subside. Troops have been sent here and others are arriving. Sir ALFRED HORSFORD, who was so active and efficient in suppressing the outbreak in the South of Ireland, is in command of the military forces.

Probable Commutation of the Sentences of Many of the Fenian Prisoners.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 4.

It is regarded as probable that all the prisoners, who have been tried and condemned to death before the Special Commission here, will have their sentences commuted, except the three most prominent ones—ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN—who are shown by the evidence to be the actual murderers of Policeman BRETT.

The Successful Debut of an American Singer

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4.

The London Press this morning praise, in warm terms, the performance of Miss KELLOGG at her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday night.

The Action of the Commission in the Case of Gen. Warren a Casus Belli—The Trials Continuing.

DUBLIN, Monday, Nov. 4.

The *Nation* and the *Irishman* (newspapers) declare that the action of the Special Commission in refusing to given WARREN a mixed jury is a *casus belli*.

When arraigned for trial to-day, before the Commission, Gen. FARIOLA entered the plea of guilty.

The case of Gen. NAGLE has been postponed.

The prisoners COSTELLO and HALPIN are to-day on trial.

Departure of the First Squadron of the Abyssinian Expedition from Aden—Reinforcement of the Troops by Egyptian Soldiers.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4.

Dispatches by the Red Sea cable announce that the war-vessels and transports, with troops on board, forming the first squadron of the Abyssinian expedition, have left Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, for the coast of Abyssinia.

ISMAIL PASHA, Viceroy of Egypt, has offered his assistance to England, and has dispatched a corps of native troops to Abyssinia to join the British expedition.

Death of the Member of Parliament for Manchester.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

EDWARD JAMES, Q. C., Member of Parliament for Manchester, died to-day.

DENMARK.

The Island of St. Croix Not Included in the Transfer to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 4.

The Island of St. Croix is not included in the reported sale of the Danish possessions in the West Indies to the United States.

SPAIN.

Promulgation of a Royal Proclamation of Amnesty.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 4.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued permitting the return of political exiles to Spain, and remitting the penalties pronounced against them.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

Consols for money	94⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69⅝
Illinois Central Railway shares	81
Erie Railway shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75⅛.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

Consols have declined 1-16, and are now quoted at 94 1-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛, and the quotation now is 67⅞.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	81
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenty bonds, for the issue of 1862, 75⅛.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 1-16 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	69¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	81
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

The feeling on the Bourse has been variable to-day, becoming firm or weak with successive and conflicting rumors. Rentes are fluctuating.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

Cotton unchanged. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn, 49s. 9d. per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 9d. for White California, and 14s. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. per 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. per 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 51s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. ℔ 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ℔ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 52s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. for North American. Resin, 9s. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Fine Pale. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Refined.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes—£11 ℔ ton for thin Oblong. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £115.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

The Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provision markets are without change.

In the Produce market, Common Wilmington Resin has declined to 8s. 3d., and Tallow to 44s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our market since the noon dispatch.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 4—2 P. M.

Petroleum quiet, at 49 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been dull all day, and closed at a decline of ⅛d. on American descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅝d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 49s. 6d. Wheat—California White, 15s. 9d.; Red Western, 14s. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 51s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. Pork, 72s. Bacon, 52s. Lard, 52s. 9d. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s.3d. for common and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 5½d. for Refined; Spirits steady at 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

Sugar steady at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil has advanced 10s., and is quoted at £41 ℔ ton. Whale Oil has declined £3, and is quoted at £37 ℔ 252 gallons. Crude Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Sperm Oil, £115.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

Petroleum very heavy, closing at 47 francs 25 centimes for Standard White.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Nov. 4—Noon.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, from Quebec, arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday Nov. 4—Noon.

The steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. WILLIAMS, from New-York, arrived here this forenoon on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

The Allan's Line steamship *Moravian*, Capt. WYLIE, from Quebec, touched at Moville to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Fire at Montreal—Severe Thunder-Storm.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 4.

REFORD & DILLON'S wholesale warehouse, at at St. Sacrament-street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

A severe thunder-storm occurred here at noon. The lightning struck the French Cathedral, destroying a portion of the tower. No one was injured.

WEST INDIES.

Effects of the Hurricane at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Cuba, Monday, Nov. 4.

Advices from Porto Rico state that during the hurricane on the coast on the 29th the ship *Nuova Apollo* and four coasting lighters were sunk in the bay.

Three ships, names unknown, dismantled in the gale, are in the offing.

Havana Markets and Marine News.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 4.

Sugar—No. 12 is quoted at 8¼ reals per arrobe. Petroleum, 4¾ reals per gallon in tins. Provisions dull, but unchanged.

Exchange on London 15¾@16 per cent. premium; on Paris, 3 per cent. premium; on New-York, currency 25 per cent. discount., short sight 24 per cent. discount; Hamburg, 42½ per cent.

Arrived at Matanzas, barks *Nash* and *Rebecca*, from Corunna; *Lottie*, from New-York.

Arrived at Cardenas, brigs *Leonard Berry*, *Bradley* and *Cole*, from Portland.

Sailed from Cardenas, *Harris*, for Baltimore.

Sailed from Havana, *Parks*, for Philadelphia; steamer *Cuba*, for Baltimore.

NEW-YORK.

Severe Storm—Damage to Buildings and Lake Shipping.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 4.

There was a terrific gale in this vicinity last night, and considerable damage was done to property. A man named JOHN ORTNER was instantly killed on Scranton-street by the wall of a grapery being blown upon him. One of the walls of the new State Arsenal building was blown down. Several other buildings were also damaged by the gale.

The Propeller Ackma Sunk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 4.

The propeller *Ackma*, belonging to the Western Transportation Company, foundered and sunk twenty miles off Dunkirk this morning. Two of her hands have just arrived at this place. One of her boats was picked up by a small-boat of the revenue-cutter *Commodore Perry*, Capt. OTTLIGER, now lying in port here. There is another small boat, containing the Captain and nine men, yet to be heard from. She was all safe at seven bells this morning, (8:30 o'clock,) and is supposed to have landed somewhere near Silver Creek. The *Ackma* had a full cargo on board when she went down.

LATER.

The last boat of the propeller *Ackma* has just arrived, having on board Capt. DIXON and nine of his crew. All the missing men are now accounted for. The mate of the *Ackma* says that she filled with water in about one hour after they abandoned her. She was loaded with beef and flour, and was bound for Buffalo.

Failure of a Buffalo Banking House.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 4.

H. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, banker of this city, suspended payment this morning, in consequence of the non-payment of a large amount of drafts on Albany, drawn by a drover named FARTHING, which had been cashed here.

The Storm at Buffalo—Two Men Lost.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 4.

There was a terrible tornado on the lake last night; several vessels were blown ashore, and much damage has been done. Two men belonging to the bark *P. S. Marsh* was blown overboard and drowned; one of them, named CYRUS GATES, belonged to Indiana; the other, FREDERICK PIERCE, shipped from Milwaukee, but his residence is unknown.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 4—Evening.

The blow on Lake Erie last night was more disastrous than first telegraphed. The brig *Gen. Worth* founded off Barcelona, and fears are entertained for the safety of the crew.

The house of H. J. SHUTTLEWORTH, which suspended payment this morning, will faithfully appropriate the remaining assets in liquidation of their liabilities. Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH has the sympathy of the community for his losses, sustained by advances made to a hitherto respectable citizen, who has decamped. It is thought no assignment will be compelled.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Nov. 4.

Dr. JOHN MCGREGOR, recently of Thompson, Conn., was thrown from his carriage this afternoon on Dyer-street, this city, in consequence of colliding with a freight car drawn by horses, and fell with his left arm on the track, and it was run over and crushed to the shoulder. The limb was amputated at the shoulder, but the Doctor died within three hours after the accident.

Dr. MCGREGOR was a surgeon in a Connecticut regiment, and made prisoner at the battle of Bull Run.

JOHN MCGOWAN, a laborer, was killed by a gravel train on the Stonington Railroad, near Westerly, this morning.

An intoxicated man was fatally hurt this evening on the Air Line Railroad, near Woonsocket.

WILLIAM HUNT, of Arctic, was run over at Anthony Village, on the Hartford Railroad, and lost his right leg. It is doubtful if he survives.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican Meetings in Boston and Vicinity.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Nov. 4.

The Republicans to-night are holding large meetings in Boston, Roxbury, Chelsea and East and South Boston. Among the speakers are LOT M. MORRILL, of Maine; Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana; HENRY WILSON and N. P. BANKS. The indications are that a heavy vote will be thrown to-morrow throughout the State.

TENNESSEE.

Burke, the Alleged Robber—A Desperado Shot.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 4.

One of the alleged robbers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad pay train, named BURKE, was in this city to-day, but eluded the police.

It is reported that a desperado, named HOGBERRY, was shot and mortally wounded, near Lavergne, a few days since, by BEN DUFFLE, the notorious guerilla.

The Cotton Tax—Mail Contractor Arrested.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 4.

The lower House of the Legislature passed a joint resolution, calling upon the Tennessee Congressmen to aid in securing the abolition of the cotton tax.

JOHN M. KILLS, mail contractor, formerly a Federal Quartermaster, was arrested, charged with the collection of fifty thousand dollar claims, bearing the forged name of Gen. SCHELL. He gave $5,000 bonds for appearance before the United States Commissioner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Farragut Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

The Farragut Association met to-night. The Secretary received favorable reports from Congressmen RANDALL, O'NEILL, MYERS and KELLY, and prominent officers of the navy. The heirs of deceased shipmates are invited to attend or correspond. The meeting was largely attended, and great enthusiasm manifested. Hereafter the Association will meet every second Monday night.

Organization of a Grant Club at Erie

ERIE, Penn., Monday, Nov. 4.

A Young Men's Grant Club was organized here to-night. The Mayor of the city was chosen President.

LOUISIANA.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The Removal of Sheriff Hays.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 4.

There were seven interments from yellow fever to-day, and eleven yesterday.

Gen. MOWER, in Order No. 178, issued to-day, revokes that part of Order No. 176, removing HARRY T. HAYS, Sheriff, which appoints CUTHBERT BULLITT in his stead—Mr. BULLITT having declined the appointment.

CONNECTICUT.

Arrival of Weston, the Pedestrian, at Hartford.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Nov. 4.

WESTON, the pedestrian, arrived here at 4 o'clock, in good condition and excellent spirits. He tries his 100-mile heat again, from here, at 12 M. to-morrow. He left Plainfield this morning at 1:30, arrived at Willimantic at 6:10, and left Willimantic at 9:30.

ILLINOIS.

Departure of the Indian Commission.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 4.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, Major-Gens. HARNEY, TERRY, AUGUR and other Government Commissioners left here to-day for Omaha and Fort Laramie to meet the Sioux and other tribes in that region, at the latter place.

OHIO.

Rise in the Ohio River—Steamboats Running Again.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

The recent rise in the river has opened navigation here for the large class boats. The Cincinnati and Louisville steamers, the *United States* and the *America*, will resume their regular trips between here and Louisville to-day.

MISSOURI.

Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 4.

Capt. DAN ABLE'S room at the Southern Hotel was robbed on Saturday night of a costly gold watch and chain, and papers, notes, &c., representing about $10,000. There is no clue to the robbers.

RHODE ISLAND.

Trotting at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Nov. 4.

The match between *Lucy* and *Lady Thorne* for $2,000 was trotted at the Narragansett Park this afternoon. A large company were present. After three heats had been trotted, *Lucy* was withdrawn, in consequence of a swelling appearing on one of her knees, and the race was awarded to her competitor. The first heat was won by *Lucy* in 2:30; the second was a dead heat between the horses, who trotted it in 2:32, and the third was won by *Lucy* in 2:28.

MARYLAND.

Inauguration of the Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

R. T. BANKS, recently elected Mayor of this city, was inaugurated and assumed the duties of office to-day. On retiring, Mayor CHAPMAN made an address, and turned over to Mr. BANKS the official records.

ALABAMA.

Yellow Fever in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 4.

There were ten yellow fever interments during the past two days.

GEORGIA.

Nominations to the Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Nov. 4.

The county nominations by the Republicans on Saturday for the Constitutional Convention were: JAS. H. HARRIS, negro; J. P. ANDREWS, Rev. STOKES FRANKLIN and BENTON S. D. WILLIAMS, whites.

Gov. WORTH has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Convention Election—Further Returns.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 4.

Additional returns received indicate a majority for the Convention of 12,000 or 15,000. The regular Union nominees are elected in every district reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 4.

Latest returns increase the Convention majority. The vote will probably reach 110,000. The white vote was about 30,000.

Letter from Gen. John E. Wool—His Political Views.

The following letter from Gen. WOOL to Col. POOLE, of Louisiana, is the last of a series relating to the rebellion and political matters connected therewith:

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose a vindication of myself while commanding in Baltimore. My command at the time, however, embraced Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Western Virginia.

The letter was intended for the President, but being informed that it would be of no avail, I gave it to the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for publication. The President had more confidence in extreme Radicals than myself, who was called a Democrat, but of the order of a strict Unionist: that is, for the Union, the whole Union and nothing less than the Union, and who never dreamed that a State or States could leave the Union without power, to resist the whole power of the United States, and able to maintain their independence. Nor has Congress or the Government of the United States the right to force a State out of the Union, that has been admitted and recognized as a State or States. Individuals, but not States, may be punished for treason and other crimes. With the Radicals the Constitution is but a rope of sand, to be destroyed if they cannot force upon the South to place the negro, (four-fifths of whom are as ignorant of the institutions of the country as the mules they drive,) on an equality with the white men, and but yesterday their masters. Opinions and prejudices which have existed for centuries cannot be changed in this generation, much less in a day, month or year. It is asking for more than human nature can bear. The Northern people will never submit to such a degradation. They are as much opposed to it as the people of the Southern States, excepting those only who are abolition demagogues, whose maxim is "rule or ruin." They embrace the Dantons, Marats and Robespierres of the Union. Rather than not rule they would leave their country a howling wilderness for the want of more victims to satisfy a raging thirst for blood.

Read the letter I send you, when I think you will discover that I am a true friend of my country and of the Union.

In conclusion, I am exceedingly anxious to have the Southern States restored, and participating in the legislation of the country. The sooner that is done, the sooner we will become a greater, and, I trust, a wiser people. Most truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL.

WM. L. POOLE, Esq.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Late John A. Andrew—Commemorative Services on Sunday—The Voice of Massachusetts and the November Election—Return of Bishop Eastburn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1867—P. M.

A number of our clergymen to-day, took occasion to preach on the "Memory of the Illustrious Dead," having special reference to JOHN ALBION ANDREW, and others dwelt upon "Lessons from the Providence of God in the Death of Public Men." The exercises of the Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, at Music Hall, were peculiarly interesting. The meeting was one in commemoration of Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW, late President of the Conference. Addresses were made by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, a life-long friend of the deceased; Rev. GEO. W. BRIGGS, D. D., and Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH. It is known that the last literary work finished by Mr. ANDREW, was his oration upon EDWARD EVERETT. The dedication of the Everett statue was to have taken place last month, but in view of the eminent scholastic attainments of New-England's dead orator, Mr. ANDREW requested of the Committee more time in which to prepare his effort. It is to be lamented that he was not permitted the opportunity to deliver his oration, for it is said to be a masterpiece of composition. Gov. ANDREW true to his sense of political right and justice, entered the political arena at the age of twenty-seven. During the Presidential election in 1840 he attracted public attention by his eloquence in Faneuil Hall, and was a host in himself. The young men of that day advocating HARRISON'S election looked upon young ANDREW as a leader. It was during this time that he was engaged in the study of law in the office of the late HENRY H. FULLER. Gov. ANDREW leaves four children—two sons and two daughters. Those of our citizens who have occasion to visit the Post-office at an early hour on Sunday morning cannot fail to have noticed the Governor as he regularly drove down town for his mail matter, and how happy and child-like he always appeared, especially when accompanied by his young and beautiful children. Gov. ANDREW did not die rich, for the best part of his life was spent in doing good to his fellow-men. Until a few years since he neglected the practice of law for the excitement of public duty, but after the expiration of his last gubernatorial term he made up his mind to retire to the more peaceful pursuits of life, and renewed the practice of law. The necessities of his family required this. He was urged last year to accept a nomination for Congress, but he declined, feeling that he had performed his duty as a public man. At the time he resolved upon this step his friends made arrangements to present him with a munificent purse, but it coming to their ears that such a movement would not be congenial to the feelings of Mr. ANDREW, the project was abandoned. Notwithstanding the Ex-Governor was the presiding officer of a large number of philanthropic and political societies, in some way he always found time to be present at their meetings and at the same time do justice to his professional business, which within a year had increased extensively, he having at the time of his death an interest in several heavy cases in the higher Courts.

Gov. ANDREW'S marked effort in behalf of a License Law also made him a host of friends, and the honesty of purpose he evidenced in that direction more than offset the slander heaped upon him by political temperance clergymen and others—slander that has not yet ceased, though he is now cold in death. It a shameful fact that the calumniators of this man, foremost in New-England, no longer ago than last Thursday disgraced themselves at a temperance meeting by reflecting upon his moral convictions of right in the matter of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. The value and influence of the labor of JOHN ALBION ANDREW is to be commemorated in a substantial manner. Next to eulogy, it is now proposed to build a memorial building, to be erected by voluntary contributions. Gov. ANDREW, several Democratic Presses to the contrary notwithstanding, was opposed to secret political parties, and a few days before his death he expressed an intention to vote the ticket put in nomination at the Worcester Republican Convention, believing that any opposition to the Republican Party would be equivalent to rendering aid and comfort to that enemy against which he had for years battled so manfully and faithfully. Like many other Republicans he believed the P. L. L. organization a transparent humbug, and calculated to win votes for ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Our State election occurs on Tuesday next. But while she cannot afford to have it said by the results of the election—whatever those may be—that she falters in the great work of national progress, it is proper to say that the result of the impending election will not reflect the full strength of her faith in the grand principles of the Republican Party. Massachusetts cannot afford to be misunderstood; she is loyal without conditions. But this fact will not be truly expressed at the ballot-box, for the reason that the people are going to decide whether or not they will continue on the statute books the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The attempt of the Republican State Central Committee to make it appear there are no local issues in the canvass, now about closed, and that the issue is one of a strictly national character, has proved a failure. The fact of it is the voters have postponed the consideration of national matters until next year, and are determined on Tuesday next to dispose of the vexed rum question. The dominant party has been forced to this, but it is to be regretted that it has not met the issue fairly and squarely. It is useless to disguise the fact that the lukewarmness of a certain portion of the party will cost Gov. BULLOCK a great many votes, while the apparent eagerness of another portion of the party to be manipulated by the "Adams and Liberty" organization will tell on the Republican majority. The ward meetings of Saturday evening last developed a strange fraternization, and all on account of the rum question. Hunker Democrats and Abolitionists voted for the same candidates for the Legislature, while well-known Republicans were affectionately embraced by Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Law Democrats, and each will be found peddling the same ticket at the polls. This question of prohibition or license has for the time being disintegrated the Republican Party, and the Conservative element by Tuesday morning will have become a great power. The very respectable body of "Old Line Whigs," revering the name of WEBSTER, will give BULLOCK the go-by and vote for ADAMS; and there are Republicans enough, influenced by extraneous matters, to push ADAMS' vote up to near sixty thousand. Both parties are equally sanguine of success. At all events the majority for BULLOCK will be cut down to an unexpected figure, and it is very probable that the licence party will secure a small majority in both branches of the Legislature. But Massachusetts, under such circumstances, is thankful that it has no grand and imperial New-York City to overwhelm the Republican majorities of its rural districts. It is a somewhat curious fact that up to even this late day, none of the candidates on the Republican ticket have signified their acceptance of the nomination conferred upon them. It is safe to say that this action has been reserved to avoid any expression of opinion on the issues that now absorb the attention of the people; while their opponents have taken pains to enunciate their views in an outspoken and unmistakable manner.

VIGIL.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

States in which Elections are to be Held.

List of the Candidates for the More Important Offices.

General elections are to be held to-day in the States of New-York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In these State officers are to be chosen, and also the members of the several Legislatures. Some other State elections of minor officers are to be held, and in some States amendments to the Constitutions will be submitted to the vote of the people, as stated below. The candidates to be supported by the Republicans and the Democrats for the principal offices in this State, and also for the minor offices in New-York City and Kings County are as follows:

New-York.

Secretary of State—James B. McKean, Rep., Homer A. Nelson, Dem.

Comptroller—Thos. Hillhouse, Rep.; William F. Allen, Dem.

Treasurer—Theodore B. Gates, Rep., Wheeler H. Bristol, Dem.

Attorney-General—Joshua M. Van Cott, Rep., M. B. Champlain, Dem.

Engineer and Surveyor—Archibald C. Powell, Rep., Van R. Richmond, Dem.

Canal Commissioner—John M. Hammond, Rep., John D. Fay, Dem.

Inspector of Prisons—Gilbert de La Matyr, Rep., Solomon Scheu, Dem.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Charles Mason, Rep., Martin Grover, Dem.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

Sheriff—Joshua G. Abbe, Rep.; James O'Brien, M. Connolly, Thomas H. Ferris, Dems.

County Clerk—James Haggerty, Rep.; Charles E. Loew, William C. Conner, William Walsh Dems.

Supervisors—Isaac J. Oliver, (full term,) W. V. Alexander, (to fill vacancy,) Reps.; John Brice, (full term,) William Joyce, (to fill vacancy,) S. Ely, Jr., (full term,) I. Rosenburg, (to fill vacancy,) Patrick J. McAlear, (to fill vacancy,) Dems.

District Attorney—R. C. Hawkins, Rep.; A. O. Hall, N. J. Waterbury, Dems.

Coroners—Alex. Wilder, Louis Naumann, James Norval, Reps.; A. H. Rollins, Patrick H. Keenan, Cornelius Flynn, John Wildey, Owen Keenan, Michael Smith, Barth. Purdy, Michael Halpin, J. W. Lamb, Joseph Hilton, Joseph Murphy, Dems.

COUNTY JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court—F. J. Fithian, Rep.; Albert Cardozo, Dem.

Superior Court—O. L. Stewart, Edward P. Cowles, Rep.; L. Monell, John M. Barbour, T. A. Ledwith, O. L. Stewart, Dem.

Common Pleas—*Aug. L. Brown, †H. C. Van Vorst, Rep.; *John R. Brady, †G. C. Barrett, †Thomas Stephenson, Dem.

Marine Court—J. S. Ritterband, Rep.; G. M. Curtis, E. L. Hearne, Dem.

*Long term. †Short term.

KINGS COUNTY.

Register—Charles Schurig, Rep.; Henry Harteau, Hugh McLaughlin, Dem.

County Clerk—A. B. Hodges, Rep.; D. Van Voorhies, John J. White, Dem.

County Judge—William Coit, Rep.; Wm. H. Green, James Troy, Dem.

Poor Superintendent—J. B. Altenbrand, Rep.; Joel Skidmore, John J. Scott, Dem.

Coroner—Elias Lynch, Rep.; Thomas P. Norris, Michael Slattery, Dem.

Justice of Sessions—Wm. Hoyt, Rep.; Michael Stillwell, Stephen I. Voorhees, Dem.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Republican.	Democrat.
MAYOR.	
Archibald M. Bliss.	T. V. P. Talmadge. Martin Kalbfleisch.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Dist.		
I.	John Q. Adams.	Denis Gargan. John Delmar.
II.	B. S. Morehouse.	J. S. Applegate. Thos. M. Riley.
IV.	Ludwig Semler.	J. S. Coiahan. Zach. Voornies.
V.	Anthony Walters.	T. H. Goodwin. Thomas Eames.

ALDERMEN.

Wards.		
I.	John Cashow.	Daniel D. Whiting.
III.	Abia B. Thorn. T. Hinsdale, Ind.	No opposition.
V.	Wm. W. Hallock.	John M. Clancy.
VII.	Thos. C. Steers.	William Finehout. J. C. Carrington, Ind.
IX.	Julian Allen.	John Groatty.
XI.	Wm. I. B. Stears.	Moses H. Richards.
XIII.	Wm Ostrander. W. W. Armfield.	Not made.
XV.	John Mitchell.	A. H. Cunningham.
XVII.	Chas. E. Morse.	Charles B. Elliott.
XIX.	Geo. H. Fisher.	M. Davis.

SUPERVISORS.

II.	JamesHanley.	Robert Nelson. J. H. Tiernan, Ind.
IV.	Edward O. White.	Evan M. Johnson.
VI.	A. W. Morehouse.	Wm. J. Osborn.
VIII.	Jas Woodhead.	Robt. Cauldwell. Patrick Heffernan.
X.	John Hall.	James B. Hall.
XII.	Chas. E. Wilcox.	Thomas Faran. P. J. Kiernan.
XIV.	Geo. Buckridge.	Owen Dennin.
XVI.	Henry Wills.	Nicholas Schye.
XVIII.	Geo. C. Bennett.	L. A. Whitehall.
XX.	Wm. M. Little.	Wm. Sprague.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

Dist.		
I.	Freeman J. Fithian.	Albert Cardozo.
II.	Stephn. W. Fullerton. W. Fullerton, (vac.)	Abraham B. Tappan. No opposition.
III.	No opposition.	*Rufus W. Peckham.
IV.	*August Bockes.	No opposition.
V.	*Le Roy Morgan.	No opposition.
VI.	*John M. Parker.	No opposition.
VII.	*James C. Smith.	Josiah T. Miller.
VIII.	George Barker.	Harlow L. Comstock.

*Renominated.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts the vote will doubtless be largely affected by the question of prohibition, especially in the election of members of the Legislature. The vote for Governor last year was: Republican, 91,880; Democratic, 26,671. The State tickets of the two parties are as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
GOVERNOR.	
Alexander H. Bullock.	John Quincy Adams.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
William Claflin.	George M. Stearns.
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.	
Oliver Warner.	Charles Brimblecom.
TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.	
Jacob H. Loud.	Henry Arnold.
AUDITOR.	
Henry S. Briggs.	Arthur F. Devereux.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Charles Allen.	William C. Endicott.

Maryland.

In Maryland, which elects a Governor and other State officers and a Legislature, the vote on the adoption of the new State Constitution on the 18th of September last was: Republican, 23,036; Democratic, 47,152. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. The tickets for State officers are as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
GOVERNOR.	
Hugh Lennox Bond.	Oden Bowie.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Henry H. Goldsborough.	Isaac D. Jones.
COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.	
Frederick Schley.	W. J. Leonard.
SUPERINTENDENT LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.	
Randolph Jones.	W. S. McPherson.
CLERK COURT OF APPEALS.	
W. L. W. Seabrook.	James S. Franklin.

Minnesota.

In Minnesota a Governor and the other State officers and a Legislature are to be elected. The Legislature will in 1869 choose a United States Senator in the place of Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY. In 1865 the vote for Governor was: Republican, 17,335; Democratic, 13,864. The candidates are as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
GOVERNOR.	
William R. Marshall.	Chas. E. Flandrau.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Thomas H. Armstrong.	Arba K. Maynard.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Henry C. Rogers.	Amos Coggswell.
STATE TREASURER.	
Emil Munch.	John Friedrichs.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
F. R. Cornell.	Andrew G. Chatfield.

In Minnesota three amendments to the State Constitution are also to be voted upon. These are in brief: To strike the word "white" from the Constitution; to provide for the taxation of capital employed in banking; and to provide a sinking fund for the adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds. The amendments are to be voted by separate ballots, which must specify the amendment, section and article, and the word yes or no. The railroad question forms a disturbing element in the politics of this State, and may greatly affect the general result of the election.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin also chooses a Governor and other State officers, and a Legislature which will in 1869 elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE. The vote last year for members of Congress was: "Republican, 79,318; Democratic, 55,409. In 1865, when the present Governor, who has been renominated, was elected, the vote stood: Republican, 58,476; Democratic, 48,394. The present candidates for the chief offices are:

Republican.	Democrat.
GOVERNOR.	
Lucius Fairchild.	J. F. Talmadge.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Wyman Spooner.	G. L. Parks.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Thomas S. Allen.	Emil Roth.
TREASURER.	
William E. Smith.	Peter Rupp.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Charles R. Gill.	Z. R. Wetherby.
BANK COMPTROLLER.	
Jeremiah M. Rusk.	R. J. Harney.
STATE SUPERINTENDENT.	
A. J. Craig.	Z. C. Draper.
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.	
Henry Cordier.	Ole Heg.

The people of Wisconsin are also to vote upon an amendment to the State Constitution providing that the members of the Legislature, instead of being paid a *per diem*, as at present, shall each receive for their services $350 per annum and ten cents mileage in going and coming to each regular session of the Legislature. It is also provided by the proposed amendment that in case of an extra session of the Legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed the members, either directly or indirectly.

New-Jersey.

New-Jersey chooses a State Legislature, or rather a new House of Representatives and one-third the Senate, the other two-thirds holding over. At the election in 1865 in this State the Republicans polled 67,525 votes, and the Democrats 64,736 votes—a Republican majority of 2,789, in a total vote of 162,251.

Michigan.

Michigan elects county officers and a few members of the State Legislature. In 1866, in this State, the Republicans polled 96,746 votes, and the Democrats 67,708—a Republican majority of 29,038, in a total poll of 164,454.

Kansas.

Kansas chooses a State Legislature, and the people also vote upon amendments to the State Constitution—enacting respectively woman's suffrage, negro suffrage, and a prohibitory law. An amendment is also proposed which provides as follows: "No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis* or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the Government of the United States, or any of the States thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe, or offering to give or receive a bribe, and no person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States, or in any manner voluntarily aided or abetted the attempted overthrow of said Government, except all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, since the first day of April, A. D., 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote or hold office in this State until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the Legislature." Last year in Kansas the Republicans polled 19,370 votes, and the Democrats 8,150—a Republican majority of 11,219 in a total vote of 27,530. The interest in the election in this State centres principally upon the amendments to the Constitution. The proposition to establish negro suffrage has been earnestly supported by the leading Republicans of the State, while that to establish woman's suffrage has apparently been brought forward most prominently by the opponents of the former proposition.

Illinois.

In Illinois various county officers are to be chosen. In 1866 the Republicans polled 203,045 votes and the Democrats 147,058, a Republican majority of 55,987 in a total poll of 350,103. The present Illinois Legislature has 46 Republican majority on joint ballot.

Missouri.

In Missouri, county and various other local officers are to be chosen. In the Third Congressional District of this State an election is to be held to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation occasioned by the recent death of Hon. THOMAS E. NOELL. No regular party conventions have been held to nominate candidates, in consequence of the limited time between the issuance of the order for the election and the time at which it is held. But JAMES H. CHASE seems to be generally accepted as the Radical candidate, and JAMES R. MCCORMICK as the Conservative candidate. In 1866 the Republicans polled in this State, 62,187 votes, and the Democrats, 40,958, a Republican majority of 20,859, in a total vote of 104,775.

Nevada.

Nevada elects county officers and a portion of the State Legislature. Last year the Republicans polled 5,126 votes, and the Democrats 4,036, a Republican majority of 1,090 in a total vote of 9,162.

Fourth Military District.

By order of Gen. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, elections are to commence to-day in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, which compose his district. The elections are to be for Conventions to form Constitutions for these States under the terms of the military reconstruction bills, and they are to continue for two days—one day for the white voters and one for the colored. In Mississippi one hundred delegates to the Convention are to be chosen, and in Arkansas, sixty-eight.

The Election To-day—Vote Early, and Once Only.

The elections for the various State, County and Judicial offices will be held to-day. The polls are open at 6:35 A. M. and will close at 4:52 P. M. It will thus be seen that our citizens have but a little over ten hours for depositing their votes. As the Registry list shows an increase in this City of nearly 4,359 voters since 1866, and in Kings County of nearly 6,000, and as each party is drumming up every vote that can be got, there is every reason to believe that the vote cast in this City and Brooklyn will be one of the largest ever polled in either place. Voters should therefore take care to be early at the polls, and not lose the chance of depositing their ballots. The Police arrangements for preserving order during the day are, as they have heretofore been, of the most complete kind. Large bodies of the force will be held in reserve, to be dispatched to any required point as quickly as the telegraph can signal the need for them.

We published yesterday a correct list of the nominations made by the various political parties.

Declination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find my name in your paper of this morning as a candidate for the Assembly from the Twenty-first Assembly District. I am not a candidate, having declined the nomination.

Nov. 4, 1867. HORATIO P. ALLEN.

The suit of the Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia against the Chicopee National Bank of Springfield, Mass., which has just been tried in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, has been decided by a verdict in favor of the Philadelphia bank, which gets $10,975, the full amount claimed.

WALTER BROWN, the oarsman, ran a foot-race, on Saturday afternoon, at Forest City Park, Portland, against time, accomplishing five miles in thirty-two minutes and forty-six seconds, winning the race, with fourteen seconds to spare.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Problem of City Government and the Convention—Elected and Appointed Officers.

IV.

We have already shown that the additional agencies of government demanded in a great city, above what are needed in towns and villages, are mainly for the discharge of Executive and Ministerial duties, and not for the application of distinctive party or even American principles. They especially demand integrity, long experience in office, and executive ability in officers. The real question for the Convention to decide is by what means can a mode of selection and tenures of office be provided which shall be most likely to secure these results—which shall make it possible for the best men in cities to hold office, and by a tenure that will not make them the mere puppets of the worst classes. We have shown that there is nothing in the origin or true theory of municipal government to prevent the Convention approaching and disposing of this grave question on its merits without fear of repudiating any of our original municipal creations which can be claimed to be a part of our peculiar Republican system.

The whole problem is then narrowed down to this: Will better officers and better results of municipal government be likely to be secured, in respect of the increasing executive and ministerial details of City administration, by resorting to party caucuses and popular ballot for the selection of the additional officers required, than can be obtained by the selection of those officers by Executive nomination and legislative confirmation?

This is a grave and large question, and will, year by year, as towns grow into villages and villages develop into cities, become more serious and pressing. There are many reasons why legislative departments and popular representation therein should never be abolished in cities, and we by no means propose such a result; but precisely where the line should be drawn between the power and jurisdiction of appointed and elective officers, and which of those that may be appointed should be nominated by Mayors and which by Governors, are likely to be perplexing questions over which demagogues will quarrel and wise and good men pause and reflect.

In considering the subject of appointed officers, the inquiry at once arises whether it is better to commit the duties of administration to a single officer, like a Commissioner of Juries or a Street Commissioner, or a City Inspector, or to Boards, like the Police Commissioners, the Health Commissioners, or the Commissioners of the Central Park. New-York has experience of both.

The questions thus suggested call for discussion in reference both to principle and to experience, and if we are to be guided by the views of some members of the Convention, it would seem as if a not very elevated theory of mere party expediency was to be allowed to control the whole subject.

This question of expediency we will dispose of very briefly, by stating that if a party has lost any votes by the action of appointed officers in cities, it has been only because the more conscientious and able officers thus secured have by the *actual execution* of the laws offended that worst class of city population that now demoralizes the whole country, and that if as bad men had been appointed as are usually elected to discharge the duties imposed—if such men as usually compose the Common Councils had been made Police or Sanitary Commissioners—the "roughs" and the "ring," the gamblers, the vicious and the demagogues generally would never have clamored for a return to elected officers. The superior officers secured by appointment demonstrate the advantages of the mode of their selection, and the only question would seem to be what laws and how honest and vigorous an administration the public mind is capable of bearing. If any changes are needed it would seem that they should come from the Legislature by a modification of the exactions of the statutes, and not from the Convention by returning to a mode of electing City officers, which makes it possible to enact laws efficient in their provisions only because it is certain that base delinquencies of municipal officers will prevent their execution, and thereby avoid the opposition of bad men.

Let the Convention not deprive the Legislature for twenty years to come of the power of resorting to the best mode of selecting certain executive officers for cities, merely because that method has secured such an honest and vigorous administration of the laws as to raise an angry howl in all the dens of vice and crime. If the virtue and manhood of the people of New-York are not yet strong enough to bear the enforcement of laws that have in substance remained a half a century on its statute books unenforced, that is no reason why the Convention, under cover of unfounded theories and false pretences, should deprive a whole generation of one of the most powerful agencies of reform. The religion, virtue and intelligence of this City will make their stern protest heard against every attempt, under the pretence of party expediency or otherwise, to deprive them of any of the legitimate weapons by which they may hope in the next generation to successfully contend with wickedness and corruption.

If the Police deal too severely with the rowdies and the criminals, the Convention can instruct the Governor to nominate an Ex-Alderman or Coroner to fill the next vacancy, and the evil will be remedied. If a million is too large a tax on intemperance in this City, or the opportunity should be afforded of purchasing any kind of drinks on any portion of Sunday, the Governor can appoint some veteran politicians, who have long served as elected officers on the Excise Commission, and very soon not $100,000 will be collected; or the Legislature can provide an amendment of the Sunday provisions of the law, as it may think wise. But let not the Convention commit the great crime of conniving at the demoralizing system of governing which responds to the demand of the public intelligence and virtue for good laws, only on the tacit condition that such corrupt and inefficient agencies shall be employed in their execution that they shall not be made obnoxious to the vicious and the lawless. Let us at once abandon the disgraceful and degrading practice of enacting statutes which their authors do not intend to have executed, or the fair execution of which the virtue and intelligence of the people are not adequate to bear.

There are those who, the moment the suggestion of having a portion of the officers of large cities appointed by the Governor is made, raise a clamor about an invasion of the rights of the City of New-York and other cities; and it seems to render them incapable of discussing the subject on its merits, and to blind them to the overwhelming facts that can be readily cited against them. It would seem pretty clear to any one but a demagogue that the real inquiry should only be by what means the best results of government can be secured, but we are willing to appeal to the historical argument as to the prescriptive rights of New-York. We affirm that in the quarter of a century immediately following the revolution there were more appointed officers in the City of New-York and in the larger villages or cities of the State than there have been at any time since. Here we shall be aided, as we have been at every stage of our discussion, by the valuable report of the Union League Club on "Municipal Reform" before commended to public attention in these columns, we quote as follows:

"How far the charges are true that Commissioners of New-York City are a modern invention, and that they, with nearly all Albany legislation concerning the City, are an innovation of the last few years and unjustifiable encroachments upon the original rights of the City, never questioned till the advent of the now dominant party to power, will best appear from some items of facts and history which deserve to be recalled.

(1.) The rights of the City, as usually referred to, were acquired under its charters, beginning with that of 1686; yet for more than one hundred and thirty-five years from that date, the people of the City was allowed to participate in the selection of its Mayor. During the whole colonial period, and for nearly half a century after the opening of the Revolution, the Mayor was appointed by the Governor first of the Colony, and then of the State. The political leaders who now raise such doleful protests against the State being allowed to have any part in the government of a City containing one-fourth of its population, seem to have forgotten that their fathers and grandfathers never voted for a Mayor of New-York; and that they had well entered upon manhood when the State yielded to the City the privilege, first, in 1821, of appointing, (through the Common Council,) and finally, in 1834, of electing by ballot, the Mayor of the City. Is it not a little strange that in so few years thereafter, the donor of this liberal gift of power should be arraigned, by the Mayor and his appointees, for interference with the ancient and sacred rights of the City, because the State has felt it a duty to resume some other powers (also donated, as we shall see, to the City) which the City had shamefully abused?

When we take into account what vast power and patronage were attached to the office of Mayor, when it was presented to the City, it might be thought, if the State and City were to treat each other on the basis of a just exchange, or bargain and sale, that what the State has resumed in the way of appointing commissions, was but a poor equivalent for the office of Mayor still held as a beneficiary by the City.

2. During all the period referred to relative to the Mayor, and long since, the Judges and Justices, the Coroners, and a considerable company of inspectors, were appointed by the Governor. What has the City given in return for the right of electing its own Judges, Justices, Coroners and Sheriffs?

It may be said that if the State does not now appoint Inspectors it does appoint Harbor Masters. So did an act of Feb. 12, 1808, and many acts from that day to this appoint them.

3. By an act passed on the 3d of January, 1797, it was enacted as follows: 'That it shall and may be lawful, &c., for the Governor, &c., by and with the consent of the Council of appointment, yearly, &c., to appoint the several charter officers in the respective Cities of New-York, Albany and Hudson, and every officer so appointed shall hold his office one year, &c., and until another shall be appointed.'

All the Commissions ever proposed, united, would not do so much to deprive New-York of the right of self-government as this single act.

It was enacted when the generation of the revolution, with its pure, ardent appreciation of liberty and right, was in full control of the State; and what makes it still more significant, as to the relations between the City and the State as then understood, are the facts, that Gulian Verplanck, of New-York City, was speaker, and such jurists as Josiah Ogden Hoffman and James Kent represented the City as members of the Legislature. De Witt Clinton and Aaron Burr also represented the City while this law remained in force. The great changes that have come over the City, and the new theories that have arisen as to its rights and duties, may be illustrated by the reflection, that it would be just about as difficult for one of these great men to assent to these modern theories, as it would for either of them to secure a seat in the Legislature as a representative from the City of New-York.

The age of Hoffman, and Clinton, and Hamilton, and Kent, and Jay, and Livingston, and Jones, with their theories that the City was a part of, but not greater than the State, has passed, and they have been succeeded by official representatives who seem to strive to cover their own insignificance by the magnitude of the unfounded pretensions they put forth in the name of the City."

The reader hardly need be reminded of the great power and patronage of the Mayor when he was, previous to 1821, appointed by the Governor. He had under him numerous appointed officers who administered the details of the Government. Not being himself directly dependent for his place on the votes of demagogues, criminals, roughs and rowdies, and trade politicians—not being disarmed of all courage and independence by a necessity of maintaining favor with rings and caucuses, he gave a salutary power and vigor to the City Administration. And the same causes that gave the office of Mayor independence and power, also conferred on him who filled it honor and dignity. When DeWitt Clinton was Mayor he did not soil the great purity of his character nor abate the dignity of his large manhood. He did honor to New-York, and to be her Chief Magistrate was an honor to DeWitt Clinton. Could he now be elected Mayor of New-York? Could he remain DeWitt Clinton altogether, and hold the office of Mayor of New-York to-day? If not, then why not? Is it not the answer to these questions in a great measure a reply as to the relative merits of appointed and elected officers for cities? We have given the appointed Mayor over to popular elections, but we have been forced to risk some counter-balance in appointed Commissions. Without one or the other appointed, the City Government would have neither power nor courage, and riot and lawlessness would certainly prevail. But let those politicans who clamor against this invasion of their patronage not forget how far this is short of the act of 1797, by which every "Charter officer" of New-York and several other cities was made appointable by the Governor.

CIVIS.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Letter from Senator Ross, of Kansas—What the Commissioners have Done and What They Propose to Do.

From the Lawrence Tribune, Oct. 29.

Having recently returned from the Indian country, where an effort is now being made to effect treaties of peace with the various tribes roaming over the plains, I desire to occupy a brief space in your columns in a statement of what has been accomplished, and what further the Commission expected to do.

As previously stated by correspondents, a treaty has been made with the confederated Comanches and Kiowas, prescribing a reservation in the vicinity of the Wichita Mountains, near the north line of Texas. To this reservation they are required to remove whenever the Government shall have constructed the necessary agency buildings, warehouses, shops, &c., necessary for their accommodation. In the meantime they are permitted to hunt upon lands south of the Arkansas River, but are prohibited from crossing that stream for any purpose, without a written permit from some official authorized to give it. Provision is made for the establishment of schools, and compelling the attendance of children; also for the division of the lands in severalty, as soon as the Indians may desire, or as rapidly as they can be prepared for it, and rendered self-sustaining. They concede all claims to the lands between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, and pledge themselves to offer no further obstruction or objection to the construction of the Platte and Smoky Hill Railroads, or to the extension of the Smoky Hill road through the Indian country in the direction of New-Mexico.

A large amount of clothing is to be distributed annually among them, and extraordinary inducements are offered them in the shape of houses, farming implements and seeds, to take lands in severalty, and engage in agriculture and stock raising.

The Arapahoes and Apaches were present, and understood and agreed with the tenor of this treaty, but on account of the absence of the Cheyennes, with whom they are confederated, they decline to take any decisive action in regard to it. The Commission, however, had received repeated assurances from several influential Cheyenne chiefs who were present, that their people would soon be in, and were anxious to make peace upon terms that would be satisfactory to the Commission.

Two important points are gained in this treaty. First, they are to be localized, thus fixing a starting point for their gradual induction into a civilized condition; and second, their voluntary abandonment of the country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers. In this latter point the people of our State are most directly interested, as it has been the demand of the Indian that we, instead of him, should surrender that country that has caused all the disturbance of the past six years.

This concession leaves the roads across the plains unembarrassed, so far as these Indians are concerned, and allows an indefinite extension of our frontier to the westward, without the necessity of that constant vigilance which has been so destructive of development in that region.

In my judgment no fears need be entertained of a too liberal permission to hunt on the north side of the Arkansas, as it is quite likely that Congress, appreciating the fact that their presence in that country would almost of necessity lead to collisions and bloodshed, will order that no such permits be given. This can be done without a violation of the treaty, and in my opinion, ought to be done.

I do not suppose that the mere making of these treaties will, of itself, be sufficient to restore or preserve the peace of the plains. These people are too degraded and debauched, have too light an appreciation of the sacredness of a compact, or of the rights of others, to very rigidly observe the stipulations of any treaty, however generous to themselves, unless they are duly impressed with the power and determination of the Government to enforce its observance. We must also fulfill to the letter every stipulation which we engage to perform. It cannot be denied that the Government has, in too many instances, been guilty of a breach of its contracts with these people, to be held wholly blameless for the destruction of life and property that has occurred on our frontiers. It has been too long the practice of the Indian Bureau to wink at the frauds and peculations of agents and officials in its employ, whereby the Indians have been swindled out of their just dues under treaty stipulations. In regard to this it is gratifying to know that the Commission has instituted a rigid investigation, which, it is hoped, will lead to marked and substantial reforms in the administration of our Indian policy. It is gratifying also to know that the new head of the Bureau, who is also President of the Peace Commission, is duly impressed with the fact of the existence, in times past, of these wrongs, and with the necessity of prompt and thorough measures for their redress. A proper administration of the affairs of this Bureau, promptly seconded, as it undoubtedly will be, by the military arm of the Government, cannot but make permanent the peace which will result from the effort to that end now on foot, and which has thus far so happily succeeded.

During the coming Winter, at all events, we shall have peace. It is proposed, at least during the Winter, to subsist the Indians with whom we are now treating, in case they accede to the terms proposed. The policy of pauperizing these people—for such it really is—may, and undoubtedly will, be criticized by many; but no one can considerately study the history of all previous attempts to subject them by force of arms without being forced to the conclusion that it is far cheaper to feed than to fight them. We should remember, also, that, so far from having a limitless range, as formerly, with countless herds of buffalo for their subsistence and clothing, they are now hemmed in on all sides by white settlements—their game well-nigh destroyed, and themselves reduced to a beggarly condition of want and wretchedness. To exterminate them by war is too inhuman and repulsive an idea to be for a moment entertained, and, besides, would entail upon the country such an accumulation of the public debt as to preclude even a consideration of the proposition. The best thing to do, therefore, is by any means at our disposal to secure their localization—make them in practice, as they are in reality, the wards of the nation. Lead them, by every reasonable inducement to adopt the arts of civilization, as provided by this treaty, and as contemplated by the act of Congress creating the Commission, and not many years will elapse before the history of the Shawnees, Delawares, &c., will be repeated in the case of every hostile tribe now on the plains, and Indian depredations on their part will be as rare as is now the case with the Indians domiciled within the settled area of the State.

After all, it is not so much the manner in which the peace of the plains is to be secured, as the fact itself, in which the people of Kansas are most interested. What we all most ardently desire is the immunity of our frontiers from the disturbances and devastations which have so effectually retarded the settlement and development of the West. We should accept cheerfully any reasonable and effective plan which the General Government may choose to adopt. It could hardly adopt any plan which would not result to our benefit. Our frontier has been kept back at least one hundred miles during the past year by the failure of the Government to render settlement upon its lands secure. With that degree of security which the plan now proposed will give, settlement and development will be correspondingly extended and increased next year, and every year indefinitely thereafter.

To secure this end, and thereby a permanent peace, the Government must, of course, make a reasonable exhibition of force. The posts now on the frontier must be permanently and amply garrisoned, and additional posts must be established in the vicinity of the proposed reservations. Otherwise, infractions of the treaty will occur. Without this precaution, the natural treachery of the Indian will lead turbulent spirits among them to break out in thieving and pillaging expeditions, and the history of the past will be continued indefinitely. Neither must unauthorized white men be permitted to trespass upon their reserves, any more than Indians upon lands not their own, but make their boundaries inviolable by either party, except at their own peril.

I understand it to be the intention of the Commission to follow up this matter until all the tribes under the jurisdiction of the Government shall have been localized and brought immediately in subjection to its laws. I trust it will be the object of the delegates from the entire West, as it will be mine, to second this laudable intention—to provide for the speedy abandonment of the present absurd Indian treaty policy, which has prevailed so long, and the ultimate incorporation of these people into the body politic, subject to all the laws of the country equally with ourselves, and equally clothed with their protection. The present anomalous and complex relations of the Indians toward the Government cannot much longer be maintained. Our own self-respect forbids that we should continue to recognize a few squalid nomads as independent nations, and the sooner the Government places them in their proper relation to itself and the community, the better it will be for all concerned.

To effect this, however, will require patience and careful consideration. The treaty system was adopted when the Indians were the stronger party, and having grown into a settled feature of our Indian jurisprudence, it cannot be hastily abandoned without encountering grave legal obstacles, and incurring corresponding liabilities on the part of the Government.

It is to be hoped that the approaching session of Congress will develop some plan by which this may be accomplished, and some definite, settled policy, in consonance with the condition of the Indian, and with the needs of the West, be arrived at.

The idea of a nation of thirty millions of people constantly warring with, or suffering itself to be as constantly harrassed by a handful of miserable savages, is even more discreditable than that of continuing the petty, mock sovereignties into which they are divided. We can never have permanent peace so long as their present absurd status is continued. The Indian can never be elevated to a wholesome condition of civilization, or induced to successfully cultivate the arts of peace, until his tribal relations are broken up, and he is brought, individually as well as collectively, under the restraints of civilized law. This I understand to be the ultimate purpose of the present movement, and in its success every citizen of the West is directly and personally interested, as in no other relation can his presence be tolerated among us.

E. G. ROSS.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

The Case of Boucicault vs. the Proprietor of the Chicago Museum.

The case of Dion Boucicault, to recover from Joseph H. Wood, proprietor of the Chicago Museum, for alleged infringement of copyright, was concluded in the United States District Court at Chicago on Friday the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $900. Motion was made for a new trial.

Judge Drummond's charge to the jury covered a considerable portion of the copyright law, and is of interest because this is the first case at common law where our courts have been called upon to construe the copyright act of 1831, as supplemented by the legislation of 1856. Heretofore the actions have been to prevent the performance of plays, and generally these suits have been by the assignees of alien authors. This suit brings up the construction of the law as affected by residence in the States, and includes a decision of the dramatic authors' rights at common law, as independent of legislation.

Judge Drummond explained the act of 1831 as protecting the author of any book in the exclusive right to print and publish it, provided he is a citizen or resident of the United States, and has procured a copyright by depositing a printed copy of the title, before its publication, in the office of the clerk of the district in which he resided, and by printing a notice of the fact that a copyright has been obtained upon the title-page or the page immediately following. Considering this act alone, there was no doubt that not only a suit in equity, but an action at law, could be maintained by any aggrieved party even before publication. The act of 1856 was supplemental to that of 1831, and was intended to protect the authors of plays, not only in the right to publish but to represent. The Judge said it was evident that if the representation of a play could be made at any time without the consent of the author, he would be injured pecuniarily. This injury would be just as great, and in most cases greater, by the representation of a play before its publication than it would after. It is conceded that there would be a complete and perfect remedy in a court of equity under the law, and it does not appear why there should not be in a court of law. Action on the case means an action brought in a court of law. It is under the words "order equivalent remedy" that the party would have recourse to a court of equity. So, that as to the main question of law that there is in the case, it seems that the action can be maintained.

But other questions must be decided in favor of the plaintiff before he can recover, a fundamental principle being that he must be a citizen or resident of the United States. In the present case the question to be decided is, whether the plaintiff was such when he filed the titles of the various plays in controversy, viz.: "Pauvrette," "The Octoroon," and "Colleen Bawn." The title of the first was filed Sept. 2, 1858; the second, Dec. 12, 1859; and the third, March 28, 1860. The question of evidence depends materially upon the *intention* of the party. A person may take up his abode in a place intending to remain there, and thus acquire a residence, although he may soon after change his mind and remove from it. So a person going to a town with the intention of remaining but for a limited period, does not acquire a residence although he may remain a year or more. The jury were to determine, under the evidence, whether the plaintiff brought himself within the case supposed. He came to this country in 1853, and remained—pursuing his profession as an actor and an author—until the Fall of 1860 or the Spring of 1861, residing in New-York for some years. The question to be decided was, whether he came here and continued here with the intention of remaining permanently. If such was the case, then it would seem that he was a resident within the meaning of the law, and, although he may afterward have changed his mind, his rights were to be decided by the law, to the protection of which he was entitled. In relation to the play of "Pauvrette," or what had been called by some of the witnesses "The Avalanche," or "Under the Snow," there did not seem to be any serious controversy. A copy of that play was deposited in the Clerk's office Oct. 6, 1858, and it is not claimed that he did not obtain a copyright. That play has been published—by which is meant printed—under the authority of Mr. Boucicault himself, and the only question connected with it would be whether the conduct of Mr. Boucicault has been such as, in relation to this play, to deprive him of the protection of the act of 1856. In relation to this play, as well as the others, the jury must be satisfied that the plays performed were the identical plays of which Mr. Boucicault was the author, in all substantial respects. It was not necessary, however, that it should be identical word for word; the idea is that another has not a right to use the work of Mr. Boucicault's brain in the construction of a play without his consent, and the mere alteration of a portion of the language would not deprive Mr. Boucicault of his protection of the law. As to the other plays, the "Colleen Bawn" and the "Octoroon," there was no evidence that they were ever published by the plaintiff in this country, and it is to be determined whether the manuscripts were obtained with his consent or acquiescence. Another branch of the case was the evidence tending to show that these two plays had been published in England. If they were thus published with Mr. Boucicault's consent, a manager would have a right to import and represent them, because there was then an abandonment of the rights under our laws, and the plaintiff is placed simply in the position of an ordinary English dramatist, who has made publication of his play in his own country. But there should be some affirmative evidence that they were published with his consent, and if the contrary should prove to be the fact, and it should be shown that the defendant has used these plays without the plaintiff's consent, obtaining them surreptitiously, then the plaintiff can recover. It must still be admitted that, conceding that the plaintiff has not published the plays, he may yet act in relation to them in such a way as to deprive himself of the right to call upon a person for damages. For instance, if he has allowed for a long space of time, without objection, knowing the fact to be so, these plays to be represented throughout the community, then he may be considered to have abandoned their use to the public. But it must be apparent that it has been done with his knowledge, and without objection on his part.

It is stated that the jury found that the plaintiff was never a resident of the United States within the meaning of the Copyright Acts, and consequently that he had no claim under those statutes. They found under that instruction which allowed the common law right of an author to protection in the exclusive possession and use of his manuscripts, where the same were not published, or, if published, where there has been no consent upon the part of the author, but a purloining of the matter, as by reporting the language of a play at a representation of it. The motion for new trial will probably be argued before Judge Davis, and the case will be carried to the court of last resort.

Insurrection in the Jail at Memphis—Desperate Attempt of the Colored Prisoners to Escape.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Oct. 30.

A number of the colored prisoners confined in the temporary county jail on Sunday night made an effort to escape by digging a hole in the cellar, but the effort was detected and frustrated. It seems, however, that the idea of an escape was not abandoned, and it is said that the prisoners had entered into an oath-bound league to stand by each other in the attempt. The first floor of the portion of the building fronting on the street is used as an office and the cellar under it for the confinement of prisoners. Back of the office is a yard, about forty feet square, and in the rear of this a three-story building, the second and third floors of which are also used for the keeping of prisoners, there being two rooms on each floor. The colored prisoners have been kept in the upper story of this building, and in the cellar already mentioned. The second story of the back building is devoted to white prisoners. Last night the guard was changed as usual at 12 o'clock, and two of the guards, John Marre and John Joyce, who had just gone on duty, went into the cellar to inspect it, and found the gas extinguished. Marre lighted it, but just as he did so a brick was hurled at him, and the prisoners set up a loud shout, which was responded to by those in the back building. The latter managed in some way to get a plank off the ceiling in one of the rooms, and with this they succeeded in bursting off the door between the two rooms on the third floor, thus bringing about forty prisoners together. They also got the flooring started and tore up several planks breaking through the ceiling below, thus communicating with the rooms in the second story and with the stairway. By using the door as a battering ram they knocked out a window opening into the yard, driving out window frame, bars and everything, leaving a huge hole in the wall, with plenty of bricks convenient of access. Their success made them wild with excitement; they yelled and swore furiously, and aroused the whole neighborhood. Sergeant Clinton, of the Metropolitan Police, with several men of the force, came to the assistance of the guard, as did also a number of firemen from the engine-house, and other persons. The guard, consisting of John Marre, John Boyce, B. Harty and R. Crofton, did their best to keep the insurgents in check until help arrived. The prisoners assailed with brickbats all who appeared, but they were finally driven from the window by revolver shots, and kept themselves out of range. As each shot was fired, they set up a great groaning and wailing, as if it had taken effect, but none of them were seriously wounded. The guards and others made some narrow escapes from the missiles thrown by the prisoners. Several were hit, but none seriously hurt. Sheriff Winters reached the scene about 3 o'clock, and a strong guard was kept up until daylight, when Sergt. Brown, of the Metropolitan Police, with twelve men, went over and secured the insurrectionary prisoners in the back building and took them to the cells in the cellar. On opening the door the prisoners within, who had obtained some brick-bats, commenced an attack with them. The Police fired, and soon subdued them. One of the prisoners named Bill McKay, who was not in the affair, received a ball in his side while lying on the floor. He is not seriously hurt. One or two others were slightly wounded. The refractory prisoners, about forty in number, were all securely locked up, and quiet again reigns. The disturbance was confined to the colored prisoners. Some of them got through the floor into the rooms where the whites were confined, and the latter assisted in an effort to break the door, but took no other part in the affair. The guards did their duty promptly and bravely.

The Murder of Gen. Bailey, of Missouri—A Doubtful Story.

From the St. Louis Republican Nov. 1.

It will be remembered that, four or five months since, Gen. Bailey, late Sheriff of Bates County, was murdered by two persons, brothers, whom he had in custody as prisoners. The murder was committed with circumstances of unusual treachery and barbarity, and his body thrown into a ravine or creek in an out of the way place. The affair created intense excitement, and, though a large reward was offered for the arrest of the murderers and great exertions were made to capture them, nothing certain was heard of them afterwards.

A correspondent writing from Humansville, Polk County, now informs us that on the 26th of October two men rode into that place, mounted on fine horses, one of them leading a horse and the other a mule. Soon after their arrival one of them was recognized as Wm. McWaters, one of the murderers of Gen. Bailey. Finding himself known, McWaters, with his companion, immediately rode off. Shortly after, the citizens, to the number of six or seven, started in pursuit of them. At about three miles distance they were overtaken by three or four of the pursuers, at a place where they had stopped for refreshment for themselves and horses. They were ordered to halt, which they did, McWaters demanding to know what was wanted. Being told they had come to arrest him, he swore he would not be arrested. At the same time he drew two revolvers and called on his companion to aid him, who appears to have, in some sort, consented to do so. At this stage a parley ensued, the pursuers telling McWaters they charged him with the murder of Gen. Bailey. This he emphatically denied, but conditionally agreed to surrender. Taking advantage of the parley he dismounted, buckled the girth of his saddle, and seeing the remainder of the company coming up, he hastily mounted again, and putting spurs to his horse, he charged past his pursuers, firing some ten shots at one of them, named John Warren, all of which proved harmless, except one hitting the horse Warren was riding. Fifteen shots were fired at McWaters as he dashed off, not one of which appears to have touched him. He was followed, but made his escape.

The person who was with McWaters, and who gave his name as William E. Goodnight, was arrested without difficulty, readily surrendering his arms. He stated he has an uncle, a preacher, at Greenfield, Dade County; that he himself was engaged in trading in American and Texas cattle with William Martin, whom he represented as being in St. Louis, and that he met McWaters near Paris, Monroe County, whom he hired to go with him to Frankfort, Anderson County, Texas, to herd cattle, and assist him in leading the horse and mule they had in possession, giving him $15 a month for wages. Having been detained over night, and nothing being known against him, Goodnight was set at liberty, neither annoyed nor embarrassed by the untoward proceedings. Our correspondent states that the horses claimed by Goodnight were both valuable, one of them a bay and the other a gray. The mule was a small one. McWaters is represented as an expert with his revolvers, and as being a daring desperado, who is not likely to be captured alive.

Prospects of the Louisiana Sugar Planters.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 30.

Many of our sugar planters on the coast have commenced cutting and grinding their cane, the weather for some time past having been very favorable to the growth and ripening of that product. Indeed, there has rarely been so favorable a season. The cultivation is not, of course, equal to that of the old system when labor was fully organized and reliable; but, on the whole, considering the many drawbacks and difficulties, the yield will be reasonably good, and, at present prices, moderately remunerative. With such a season as the present, and the old system of labor, it would not be extravagant to calculate that the old product of 490,000 hogsheads might have been nearly doubled, and the demand of the whole United States for saccharine be met by the production of Louisiana and Texas. As it now is—with our disorganized, uncontrollable labor and our broken levees, and the general impoverishment of our people—we shall be agreeably surprised if the total product of the State for this season reaches 75,000 hhds. This is nearly double the product of last year. Only the present prices will render sugar production compensative in this State, and this only under favorable circumstances such as do not surround all planters. There are many difficulties to contend with which did not formerly exist, independent even of those which naturally flowed from the war. The frequent interruption of the labor on the plantations—when the nature of the culture requires constant and incessant—produced by political emissaries; the wholesale pilfering by the freedmen, the neglect of the stock, the withdrawal of the female hands from the field and the tax and burden they thus become to the planters; the necessity for the employment of a number of white men to watch the property of the plantations and prevent stealing; the frequent holidays and other troubles beset the planter, with new cares and responsibilities, and render his avocation one of the most vexatious and wearying in which a man can be engaged.

One of the consequences of the demoralized state of the laborers is very serious. Owing to their habit of pilfering, it has been found impossible or unprofitable for the planter to raise many of his supplies as formerly, and for the more industrious and thrifty of the negroes to cultivate patches and gardens as they were wont to do in old times. It has become a general habit of the negroes on all the plantations to obtain a horse—generally some cheap pony or broken down hack—upon which they can ride to the meetings of their various secret societies and gratify their taste for nocturnal wanderings. Next to a horse, they must have a pig. To supply these with food, the planter's corn-crib is constantly pilfered, and if this is too closely guarded the patches of their brethren are looked to for the subsistence of their stock. In consequence of the generality of this habit, the planters find it cheaper to buy their corn and hay, as they need them, than to raise and preserve them within reach of the freedmen. Owing to the same general thieving and the unsettled condition of the negroes, they have abandoned raising poultry and garden stuff, from the sale of which they used to derive the means of buying many little luxuries and comforts. Many of our planters who used to raise a large surplus of potatoes, have abandoned their culture, and get their supply from the City. They find it impossible to protect their patches from general and systematic depredations.

GREECE.

Preparations for the Reception of the King—Cretan Affairs—The Eastern Question.

We take from the Athens papers received by last steamer the following interesting items:

PREPARATIONS FOR THE KING'S RECEPTION.

Preparations are being made for the reception of King George and the Princess Olga. The marriage *fête* will be celebrated at Athens and throughout the kingdom with great splendor. The foreign residents and their Ministers will take an active part in the demonstrations at the Palace. The European journey of the King is believed to have been not without political consequences which will favorably affect the Eastern Question. The subject of the Greek dependencies and of Crete were brought prominently forward in the interviews between the King of Greece and the governments of France and England. Although King George is unable to present his subjects with the beautiful island which so fitly and justly should belong to Greece proper, the future is full of hope.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

As to military affairs in Crete they remained and were expected to remain, until the end of October, in *statu quo*. The proclamation of the Porte, on the one side, and the suspension of arms on the other, gives a breathing spell to the belligerents. The real or pretended illness of Omer Pasha has afforded an excuse for his withdrawal from the command of the Mussulman army in Crete, and a successor has been appointed. This exchange of Generals is significant of disappointment on the part of the Sultan with military operations. Indeed, with the exception of the capture of the deserted hull of the famous steamer *Arcadia* and the destruction of the houses, vineyards and fruit trees of the inhabitants, the protracted operations of the Turks in Candia have been signally unsuccessful. The Sultan is out with fresh promises of reforms, but the Greeks have no faith in these devices of the enemy, and will accept no terms but independence of Turkey and annexation to Greece. The three Turkish Ambassadors sent to the island "to investigate the condition" is regarded as another blind to England and France. The proposition on the part of the Sultan that the Greeks should be protected by a general amnesty, provided that they lay down their arms or quit the island, is received by the belligerents with derisive laughter. While there is a group of men strong enough to defend their half-clad bodies from the animal ferocity of their assailants, they will fight it out on their line as their brethren on the main land fought out the war of independence. To avoid any errors on this point on the part of Europe, the Provisional Government of Crete, under date of September 27, addressed a note to the Consuls of the European Powers at Canea, to the effect that in consequence of the Turkish manifesto, "which is but a new attempt to employ insidious means to effect the submission of the people who for more than a year have been firmly resolved to enter into no covenant with their oppressors," the inhabitants of Crete will in no wise relax their efforts to effect their independence, and any attempts on the part of the Porte, "by ruse or by violence," to change these sentiments, will be in vain. The letter to the Consuls concludes with an appeal to the respective Governments of Europe to intervene and prevent the further shedding of blood and waste of property, by appointing a Mixed Commission, which, by convening on the Island, in the various departments, assemblies of the people will attest the sincerity and devotion of the inhabitants to the cause they have at heart, and bring about a solution of the Cretan question. The Greeks of Constantinople have sent further contributions in money and clothing for the suffering Cretans. In Geneva also the Greek fund is not neglected, and the cause has received fresh impulse from the publication of a pamphlet upon Crete, detailing the progress of the war with great minuteness, and the barbarous acts of the Moslem soldiers toward the captured men and women. The Greek Committee at Athens are employing the funds sent to them with prudence, and with the most happy results, still the sufferings of the refugee Cretans in Greece—the families of those who are fighting in Crete—will be very great during the approaching Winter; and it is hoped that the supplies from the various Committees will go forward without interruption.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The newspapers of Athens continue to speculate upon the unsatisfactory movements of diplomacy with regard to the Eastern question, "now advancing one step forward" in behalf of the claimants of self-government and the progress of the Christian States of the Orient, and now "falling back two steps," for fear of disturbing "the equilibrium of Europe." Nevertheless there is a strong tone of reassurance in the political discussions in and near Greece. Russia, between her real feeling of sympathy for her coreligionists of the Greek Church and her suspected desire for the aggrandisement of Empire, is more than half regarded as the hope of the East, for the French have received nothing back from the Ottomans in return for the money and means squandered upon that Empire, and what real sympathy exists between the East and the West is the sympathy of Christianity and of the Church. The old doctrine that the integrity of Russia was essential to the integrity of Europe, or the true balance of power, is being rapidly regarded as a fallacy, and the question is growing more and more prominent in the European world—"shall Christianity in the East be supported at any cost, or shall its enemy, Mohammedanism, be at any cost maintained?" It is the hope which is founded on the faith of Christendom which inspires and supports the Greek efforts for the recovery of the Greek Provinces now controlled by Turkey. Mme. Dora d'Istria has addressed a most spirited and patriotic letter to the ladies of Eperis and Macedonia. The only spirit which is necessary, she says, to inspire her sex with the determination to free themselves from the Turkish yoke, is that which animated "the great Lincoln when he signed the decree which disfranchised the negroes in the United States."

CRIME IN IOWA.

Doings of a Vigilance Committee—Surprise and Capture of a Family of Burglars in Warren County.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Oct. 30.

Our readers will recollect the account published in the *Register* a few days ago of extensive burglaries being committed at Carlisle and Hartford, in Warren County, on Friday and Monday nights last. Suspicion having rested on a certain family by the name of Lee, residing near Carlisle, the Vigilance Committee, composed of some eighty members, who are all farmers residing on the scope of territory between the western line of Bloomfield Township and a line at or beyond Hartford, got on their track on Tuesday evening and surprised the family about dark, arresting three brothers by the name of Lee, two of their sisters, a niece and an old gentleman, name unknown. Upon searching the house nearly all the goods missed were found—a portion being secreted in the upper story of the building, and the remainder in a milk-house near by. The women also refunded the money which had been stolen. The prisoners were then taken to Carlisle, placed in the school-house, and a guard placed over them. During the night the prisoners were gently persuaded to confess their guilt, and "peach" upon their *confreres*. They acknowledged their guilt, and also confessed their participancy in a burglary recently committed at Newton. Without exception, all the prisoners cleared the old gentleman. In the morning the whole, with the exception of the old man, were turned over to the official authorities of Warren County. The preliminary examination was had before Justice Crane, of Carlisle, and it resulted in their being commited to jail at Indianola. They were found to be well provided with all the convenient furniture that burglars, housebreakers, and roving villians generally have—pistols, knives, keys, files, saws, &c. Their most dangerous instrument was a burglars' saw—a keen-tempered instrument that will cut a bar of iron very readily and speedily.

The brothers are named William, Willis, and James Lee, and are described as stalwart and burly fellows, ranging from 25 to 30 years of age. Seeing that they were outnumbered they were very passive, and they let their tongues tell their guilt without reserve and apparently without reservation. The women were more defiant than the men, and took the whole affair with a stolid indifference. They are all newcomers in that neighborhood. Their confessions were somewhat contradictory, and they mentioned several places as their former residence. Some said Iowa County, others Hardin, and some Delaware and Jasper. It is thought, however, that they are from Iowa County.

Since writing the above we have learned some additional particulars in regard to the prisoners under arrest, and in regard to the nabbing of some more of the gang. On the night of the 24th the people of Carlisle got wind of the fact that some more of the band would pass through that place that evening. Some twenty-five or thirty armed men guarded the approaches to the town. Finally the looked-for band appeared in sight. Instantly twenty-five or thirty guns were leveled at them and a demand for surrender sung out. They gave up without a struggle, and disgorged a fine collection of pistols, knives, &c. They proved to be the old man, Lee, another one of the boys, and a chap named Preseer. At our last accounts these prisoners were in custody at Hartford.

Six Negroes Sentenced to be Hanged in Pickens District, S. C.

Accounts have been published in the Times of a riot in Pickens District, S. C., on the 12th and 13th of October, during which a young man named M. M. N. Hunnicutt was killed, and in which a number of the members of the Colored Union League were implicated. The accused parties were subsequently tried at Pickens Court-house, Judge Dawkins presiding. The trial lasted three days, and the jury, after an absence of half an hour, brought in a verdict of murder with reference to Gadsden, Frazier, Keith, Walker, Cleveland and Henderson—all colored—and they were sentenced to be executed on Dec. 6. Eighteen other colored men were also convicted of inciting riot, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for terms ranging from eleven to fourteen months.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Continued Decrease of Death-rates—Health Matters Abroad.

Dr. Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent his usual weekly report to the Board of Health, in which he says that the week ending last Saturday, like the entire month of October, was remarkably favorable to life in New-York and Brooklyn. There were only 357 deaths in the former, and but 138 in the latter city. This mortality is equivalent to a yearly death-rate of 24½ in 1,000 inhabitants, if we estimate by the census of 1865. But, estimated upon the actual population, the death-rate would be correctly stated at something less than 21 in 1,000. This steady decrease of the death-rate in both cities for several successive weeks is replete with instructive lessons. The atmosphere not only has been so delightfully tempered as to entice all classes of people to enjoy it and the sunlight, but it has also been sensibly purer than usual. These cities have been much cleaner than has been previously witnessed in many years, and some chronic and very gross nuisances have disappeared. And, in addition to these helps to health, the present is peculiarly the season of wholesome fruits and abundant food supplies. The contagious and infectious diseases, as well as the fatal diarrhœal disorders that usually swell the Autumnal records of mortality, are at a minimum that has not before been known for nineteen years. And the whole group of zymotic diseases caused only .. deaths in New-York, and 29 in Brooklyn or less than 19½ per cent. of the total mortality in these cities last week. The saving of infant life was very great throughout October, and although the relative proportion of infant deaths to the total mortality is still too great, infants under one year giving about one-fourth of the total, and children under five years giving 45.38 per cent. of all in New-York, and 46.71 in Brooklyn, the actual amount of such blighted life is vastly less than in the average of the Spring and Summer months, and, in reality, infancy and childhood have gained more than the adult ages in the improved chances of life last month. The life-saving in wards and parts of wards that last year gave enormous death-rates, and the small decrease in the average number of deaths in the healthiest quarters of the City, are noticeable facts. For example, there were only seven deaths in the Sixth Ward last week, and but fifty-six in the five weeks ending Nov. 2: while in the Fifteenth there were five last week—about the usual number, mostly unavoidable causes—and in the five weeks there were thirty-five deaths, or precisely the usual average for that ward. In the corresponding period of five weeks last year the number of deaths in the Fifteenth Ward was thirty-four, or one less than in the past five weeks; while in the Sixth Ward there were 113 deaths, or more than twice as many as in the past five weeks. Certain sections of the Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards exhibit similar proof of sanitary gain. But there are some quarters in which no gain can be made until the foul habitations are swept away and the people themselves are cleansed. Such are some of the foul spots in a portion of the Twenty-second Ward. Vigilant watchfulness against cholera has naturally been attended by unusually low death-rates in the chief cities of Northern and Central Europe. Thirteen large cities in Great Britain, the second week in October, had an average death-rate equivalent to 24 in 1,000, yearly rate. In London it was as 21 per 1,000; in Edinburgh and Dublin, 23 per 1,000; in Bristol, 19 per 1,000, and in Vienna, the previous week, it was 23 in 1,000. Chicago, Buffalo and Baltimore have a death-rate quite as favorable as Bristol.

The Queens County Burglaries.

On Saturday, Jefferson Knight, the burglar whose recent operations at Little Neck, L. I., have occasioned so much excitement, was brought before Justice Sullivan, at the Flushing Town Hall. It is said that he has long been thoroughly familiar with the lives of "Jack Shepherd," "Dick Turpin," and various other worthies of that ilk, and that it was by the perusal of such attractive productions that he was first induced to turn his attention to the excitements and fascinations of the robber's life.

Rev. Mr. Beare, pastor of the church at Little Neck, in which the various stolen articles were concealed, appeared in the Court-room Saturday and expressed deep sympathy for Knight, whom he remembers as being at one time an apparently promising member of the Episcopal Sunday-school. The prisoner is but 22 years of age, and has a widowed mother, residing at Bayside, who is completely prostrated by the terrible disclosures which have been made and the sad fate of her misguided son.

No new facts of any importance were elicited at the examination at the conclusion of which Knight was sent to the Hempstead Court-house to await the action of the Grand Jury. Since his confinement in the Town Hall great fears have been entertained that he would commit suicide, and in consequence his hands were kept manacled every night. On being brought into court he almost fainted away. His appearance is that of a most innocent and unobtrusive young man.

The excitement throughout Flushing township has been very great, and every individual who has lost a pig or a chicken during the past year traced the loss directly to the prisoner. A farmer remarked the other day on entering a dry goods store: "That must be the chap what stole my geese along in March or April." Among other visitors in Court we noticed Judge Onderdonk and his three daughters, one of whom seized Knight on the occasion of the burglary at Manhasset, and for whose bravery the young robber conceived so high an admiration that he was anxious to return her a valuable diamond ring, which he had carried off at that time.

Meteorological Observations in the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 27	30.360	30.371	30.392	30.374
Monday, Oct. 28	30.400	30.341	30.222	30.321
Tuesday, Oct. 29	29.914	29.721	29.661	29.765
Wednesday, Oct. 30	29.731	29.721	29.760	29.737
Thursday, Oct. 31	29.750	29.733	29.864	29.782
Friday, Nov. 1	30.104	30.004	29.782	29.963
Saturday, Nov. 2	29.704	29.570	29.832	29.702
Week mean				29.949
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Oct. 28				30.400
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Nov. 2				29.570
Difference, or Range				0.830

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 27	41.09	58.08	52.03	51.00
Monday, Oct. 28	45.04	58.00	54.00	52.47
Tuesday, Oct. 29	54.00	56.08	52.05	54.13
Wednesday, Oct. 30	49.05	56.00	54.08	53.43
Thursday, Oct. 31	51.08	54.03	51.08	52.63
Friday, Nov. 1	45.09	56.09	51.03	51.03
Saturday, Nov. 2	47.05	55.64	53.04	51.83
Week mean				52.90
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Nov. 2				65.40
Minimum at 5:30 A. M. of Oct. 27				40.00
Difference, or Range				25.40

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour.
				Miles.	Miles.
Oct. 27	W.	N. W.	S.	60.75	2.531
Oct. 28	E.	S. S. E.	N. E. E.	61.25	2.550
Oct. 29	E.	E. N. E.	N. E. N.	542.90	22.621
Oct. 30	N.	N. W.	W.	328.90	13.704
Oct. 31	N.	N.	W.	107.85	4.944
Nov. 1	N. W. W	W. N. W.	W. S. W.	254.05	10.583
Nov. 2	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	345.80	14.408
Total distance				1701.50	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Oct. 27	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Monday, Oct. 28	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Oct. 29	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Wednes'y, Oct. 30	10.	10.	10.	6.00
Thursday, Oct. 31	10.	10.	0.	6.66
Friday, Nov. 1	3.	8.	0.	3.66
Saturday, Nov. 2	6.	6.	0.	4.00

Remarks.—Wet bulb higher than dry bulb. Fog. Severe rainstorm on night of 28th and morning of 29th: depth of rain 1.97 inch. Greatest velocity of wind, 47.42 miles per hour. Rain on 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. Duration of actual raining 22 hours and 22 minutes. Depth fallen 2.01 inches. Polar lights on morning of 29th, evening of 30th, and morning of 31st; weak, much obstructed by clouds. Rainbow on 31st; single arch, perfect. Breadth small, colors brilliant; the best seen this year.

Note.—The last observations were made at 11 P. M. in place of 9 P. M. on Nov. 2.

Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy.

Last night the members of the Twenty-third Regiment New-York State National Guard entertained several thousands of their friends at the Brooklyn Academy, the occasion being the fifth annual promenade concert and ball given by this popular body.

The house, beautiful in itself, was elegantly decorated and arranged by Mr. Gabriel Harrison, and the various paraphernalia of the service were admirably placed so as to enliven the scene, and make the interior attractive. The immense band of the regiment, making seventy pieces, first played a number of choice operatic and miscellaneous selections goods and effects of each other upon the high seas. Property of the enemy, if at sea, may be captured as prize of war, but the property of a friend cannot be lawfully captured, provided he observes his neutrality. Public war duly declared or recognized as such by the war-making power, imposes a prohibition by the sovereign to the subjects or citizens of all commercial intercourse and correspondence with citizens or persons domiciled in the enemy country. (Jecker *vs.* Montgomery, 15 How., 113.) Neutral friends, or even citizens, who remain in the enemy country after the declaration of war, have impressed upon them so much of the character of enemies, that trading with them becomes illegal, and all property so acquired is liable to confiscation. (The Hopp, 1 C. Rob. 196. MacL. on ships, 473. The Rapid, 8 Cran. 155. Potts *vs* Bell, 8 Tenn., 561. Whea. Int. L. By Law., 547.) Part owners of ships are seldom partners in the commercial sense, because no one can become the partner of another without his consent, and because if they acquire title by purchase, they usually buy distinct shares at different times and under different conveyances, and even when they are the builders they usually make separate contributions for the purpose. Generally speaking they are only tenants in common, but the steamer, in this case, belonged to the partnership, and throughout the rebellion to the time of capture was controlled and managed by the partners in the enemy country. (Helme *vs.* Smith, Bing. 709.) Even where the part owners of a ship are tenants in common the majority in interest appoint the master and control the ship, unless they have surrendered that right by agreeing in the choice of a ship's husband as managing owner. (Smith's M. Law 6th ed., 197.) Admiralty, however, in certain cases, if no ship's husband has been appointed, will interfere to prevent the majority from employing the ship against the will of the minority without first entering into stipulation to bring back the ship or pay the value of their shares. But the dissenting owners, in such a case, bear no part of the expenses of the voyage objected to, and are entitled to no part of the profits. Such are the general rules touching the employment and control of ships; but unless the coöwners agree in the choice of a managing owner, or the dissenting minority go into admiralty, the majority in interest control the employment of the ship and appoint the master. (M. and P. on ships, 67, 72.) Tenants in common of a ship can only sell their own respective shares; but where the ship belongs to a partnership, one partner may sell the whole ship. (3 Kent. Com., 11th ed., 154; Wright *vs.* Hunter, 1 East, 20; Lamb *vs.* Durant, 10 Mass., 54.) 3. Proclamation of blockade was made by the President on the 19th day of April, 1861, and on the 13th day of July, in the same year, Congress passed a law authorizing the President to interdict, by proclamation, all trade and intercourse between the inhabitants of the States in insurrection and the rest of the United States. (12 Stat. at Large, 1258, 257.) Provision of the 6th section of the act is, that after fifteen days from the issuing of such proclamation, "any ship or vessel, belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant" of a State or part of a State whose inhabitants shall be so declared to be in insurrection, if found at sea or in the port of any loyal State, may be forfeited. Reference is made to those provisions, as showing that our citizens were duly notified that Congress as well as the President had recognized the undeniable fact that civil war existed between the Constitutional Government and the Confederate States; and that seasonable notice was given to all whose interests could be affected, and that ample opportunity, and every facility were extended to them, which could be properly granted, to enable them to withdraw their effects from the States in rebellion, or to dispose of such interests as in the nature of things could not be removed. Open war had existed between the belligerents for more than two years before the capture in this case was made, and yet there is not the slightest evidence in the record, that the appellant ever attempted or manifested any desire to withdraw his effects in the partnership, or to dispose of his interest in the steamer. Effect of the war was to dissolve the partnership, and the history of that period furnishes plenary evidence that ample time was afforded to every loyal citizen desiring to improve it, to withdraw all such effects, and dispose of all such interests. Partnership with a foreigner, says Maclachlan, is dissolved by the same event which makes him an alien enemy, and, Judge Story says, that there is in such cases an utter incompatibility created by operation of law between the partners as to their respective rights, duties and obligations, both public and private, and, therefore, that a dissolution must necessarily result therefrom, independent of the will or acts of the parties. (Macl. on Ship, 75; Story on P. sec. 316; Griswold *vs.* Waddington, 15 John, 57. Same case, 16 John, 438.) Executory contracts with an alien enemy, or even with a neutral, if they cannot be performed except in the way of commercial intercourse with the enemy, are *ipso facto* dissolved by the declaration of war, which operates to that end and for that purpose, with a full equivalent to that of an act of Congress. (Exposito *vs.* Bowden, 7 E and B, 763.) Duty of a citizen when war breaks out, if it be a foreign war, and he is abroad, is to return without delay; and if it be a civil war, and he is a resident in the rebellious section, he should leave it as soon as practicable and adhere to the regular established government. Domicile in the law of prize becomes an important consideration, because every person is to be considered in such proceedings as belonging to that country where he has his domicile, whatever may be his native or adopted country. (*Vigilanta* 1 c., Rob. 1. The *Venus*, 8 Cran. 288. 8 Phill. Int. L., 128.) 4. Personal property, except such as is the produce of the hostile soil, follows, as a general rule, the rights of the proprietor; but if it is suffered to remain in the hostile country after war breaks out, it becomes impressed with the national character of the belligerent where it is situated. Promptitude is therefore justly required of citizens resident in the enemy's country, or having personal property there, in changing their domicil, severing those business relations or disposing of their effects as matter of duty to their own Government, and as tending to weaken the enemy. Presumption of the law of nations is against one who lingers in the enemy's country, and if he continue there for much length of time without satisfactory explanations, he is liable to be considered as remaining, or guilty of culpable delay, and an enemy. (Macl. on Ships, 480; the *Ocean*, 5 Rob., 91; the *Venus*, 278.) Ship purchased from an enemy by such persons, though claimed to be neutral, are for the same reasons liable to condemnation, unless the delay of the purchaser in changing his domicil is fully and satisfactorily explained. Omission of the appellant to dispose of his interest in the steamer and his failure to withdraw his effects from the rebellious State, are attempted to be explained and justified, because the same were, as alleged in the petition, confiscated during the rebellion under the authority of the rebel Government. More than a year, however, had elapsed after the proclamation of blockade was issued before any such pretended confiscation took place. Members of a commercial firm domiciled in the enemy country, whether citizens or neutrals, after having been guilty of such delay in disposing of their interests or in withdrawing their effects, cannot, when the property so domiciled and so suffered to remain, is captured as prize of war, turn round and defeat the rights of the captors by proving that their own domicile was that of a friend, or that they had no connection with the illegal voyage. Property suffered so to remain had impressed upon it the character of enemy property, and may be condemned as such or for breach of blockade. Prize Courts usually apply these rules when the partnership effects of citizens or neutrals is suffered to remain in the enemy country under the control and management of the other partners who are enemies; but there are other rules applicable to ships owned under such circumstances which must not be overlooked in this case—5. Courts and text writers agree that ships are a peculiar property, and that such peculiarity assumes more importance as a criterion or judicial decision in war than in peace. They have a national character as recognized by the law of nations, because they regularly carry the flag of the nation to which they belong. Evidences of ownership are also peculiar, but vary somewhat according to the laws of the country in which the ships are built, or in which they are owned. (Whea. Int. L. by Law, 580.) Commercial nations generally have, for the advancement of their own individual prosperity, conferred great privileges upon the ships belonging to their own citizens, and, in consideration thereof, have imposed upon their owners special duties and obligations. Usually they are required to be registered at the home port, and they are not allowed to sail on any voyage, foreign or coasting, without such papers as the laws of the country to which they belong require. (Abbot on Ships, 72.) American vessels sailing for a foreign port, are, in all cases, required by law to carry a passport, and it is generally admitted that such a document is indispensable in time of war. (1 Stat. at Large, 489; M. & P. on Ship, 95.) When a ship is captured as prize of war she is bound by the flag and pass under which she sailed. Owners are also bound by those insignia of national character. They are not at liberty, when they happen to be evidence against them, to turn round and deny the character the ship has assumed for their benefit. (Story on Prize, 61; the *Elizabeth*, 5 C., Rob. 3; the *Fortuna*, 1 Dod., 87; the *Success*, 1 Dod., 132.) Established rule is that when the owners agree to take the flag and pass of another country they are not permitted, as matter of convenience, in case of capture, to change the position they have voluntarily chosen, but others are allowed to allege and prove the real character of the vessel. Meaning of the rule is that the ship is bound by the character impressed upon her by the authority of the Government from which all her documents issue; and Chancellor Kent says this rule is necessary to prevent the fraudulent mask of enemy's property. (1 Kent's Com., 11th ed., 91.) Adopting that rule, Dr. Lushington held, in the case of the *Industrie*, 33 Eng., L. & Eq., 572, that the share of a neutral in ownership, though purchased before the war, was subject to condemnation equally with the shares of enemies in the same ship. Principle of the decision is that whoever embarks his property in shares of a ship is in general bound by the character of a ship, whatever it may be, and that principle is as applicable to a citizen, after due notice and reasonable opportunity to dispose of his shares, as a neutral. (The Princess, 29 Eng., L. and Eq. 589.) 6. Decision of Lord Stowell in the case of the *Mercurius*, 1 C. Rob. 80, was that violation of blockade by the master affects the ship, but not the cargo, unless it is the property of the same owner, or unless the owner of the cargo was cognizant of the intended violation. Proofs show that the cargo in this case was the property of the same owners, and, therefore, the case being within the principle of that decision, the cargo must follow the fate of the ship. Subsequent cases, however, decided by the same learned Judge, appear to have carried the rule much further, and to have established the doctrine in that country that when the blockade was known, or might have been known, to the owners of the cargo at the time when the shipment was made, the master shall be treated as the agent of the cargo as well as of the ship, and that the former as well as the latter is liable to capture and condemnation. The *Alexander*, 4 C., Rob. 94; the *Adonis*, 5 C., Rob. 259; the *Exchange*, 1 Ed., Adm. 261; the *James Cook*, 1 Ed., Adm. 261.) Latest reported decision in that country is that of Baltazzi *vs.* Ryder 12 Moore, P. C. 183, which was heard on appeal before the privy council, and the determination, both in the Admiralty Court and in the Appellate Court, was that where the cargo belonged to the same owners as the ship, the owners of the cargo, as well as the ship, were in general concluded by the illegal act of the master. Giving full effect to the admissions in this case the appellant shows no just ground for the reversal of the decree made by the District Court. Since the appeal was entered in this Court the other partners have filed a petition here, asking leave to intervene for their interests, and claiming the other five-sixths of the vessel and cargo. They were not parties in the Court below, having never appeared in the suit or made any claim whatever, and of course did not, and could not, appeal from the decree. Substance of their excuse for not appearing in the District Court is that they were residents in a State hostile to the United States and consequently that they had no standing in that Court, by reason of such disability. Statement of the petition also is, that these disabilities continued till after the case was removed into this Court by appeal; but they allege that since that time they severally received the pardon of the President for all pains and penalties incurred for breach of blockade, and for all offences committed by them in the rebellion, and by reason of the premises they pray that their proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the steamer and cargo may be restored to them. Irrespective, however, of any question which might otherwise arise as to the effect to the pardon, it is quite clear that the case is not properly before the Court. Settled rule in this Court is that no one but an appellant in such a case can be heard for the reversal of a decree in the subordinate Court. (Harrison *vs.* Nixon, 9 P. 484. Canter *vs.* Am. Ins. Co., 3 P. 318. Shatton *vs.* Jarvis 8 Pet. 4. Airy *vs.* Muel, 2 Cur. C. C. 8. Allen *vs.* Hitch, 2 Cur. C. C. 147. Buckingham *vs.* McLean. 13 How. 150.) 8. Appellees are always heard in support of the decree, but they cannot have any greater damages than were assessed in the Court of subordinate jurisdiction. Intervenors, however, are neither appellants or appellees, as they did not appear as claimants in the District Court, and were not in any way made parties to the litigation. Original jurisdiction in Prize as well as in all other Admiralty causes is vested exclusively in the District Courts. Property captured, where appeals are allowed to the Circuit Court, follows the cause into that Court; but it does not in any case follow the cause into this Court, because this Court has no original jurisdiction in such cases. (Jennings *vs.* Carson, 4. Cran. 28; The *Collector*, 6 Whea. 144.) Evidently the application in this case is, in its nature, original and not appellate, and it is well settled that this Court has no original jurisdiction in prize causes. (The *Harrison*, 1 Whea. 298; Marbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cran. 173.) Such an application cannot be first presented in this Court and allowed, because it would be assuming jurisdiction not granted either by the Constitution or the laws of Congress.

Petition of intervention is dismissed and the decree of the District Court affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MODE OF EXAMINATION OF A BANKRUPT—ISSUE OF LAW—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTER.

In the matter of Samuel Levy and Mark Levy.—In this case one of the bankrupts was under examination. The question was asked, "Have you acquired any property since you filed your petition, or since you were declared a bankrupt?" The question was objected to, and excluded by the Register, and, on request, he certified it to the Court for decision. At the close of the examination of the bankrupt, his counsel proposed to cross-examine him. This was objected to and the question of his right to be cross-examined, was also overruled.

Held by the Court—That under Section 26 of the Act and General Order No. 10, the bankrupt is to be examined and cross-examined like any other witness. That if General Order No. 10 does not apply to the examination of the bankrupt, there is no general order that does, and if it does apply it provides that he is to be so examined and cross-examined. That there is nothing in General Order No. 33 which conflicts with this view. As the bankrupt is allowed to amend his schedules, so this General Order No. 33 gives him the right to correct any statement he has made in his examination to make it conform to the facts. That the first question certified was not an issue of fact or of law which could be certified as an issue of fact or of law under section 4 of the act. Whether the question asked was a proper one was not an issue of fact, and it was not an issue of law for several reasons: First—The ground of the objection was not stated, as should always be done. Second—The Register, by General Order No. 10, had no right to decide on the competency, materiality or relevancy of the question, and his decision on it does not raise an issue of law, nor can the propety of his decision be certified as an issue of law under section 4. Third—Under General Order No. 10 a question put to a bankrupt or other witness on an examination before a Register and objected to in proper form, does not raise an issue of law which can be adjourned into Court under section 4 for decision by the Judge. The intention is that when a question is objected to it shall be taken down with the grounds of the objection, and that it shall be answered, though incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant, as in the taking of depositions before an Examiner in Chancery; and that when the deposition is closed, the Court shall pass upon it as a whole, and pass upon the question as to what parts of it are incompetent, immaterial or irrelevant, and impose costs in its discretion on the party who caused the taking of the parts which ought not to have been taken. If the Register were to adjourn every question into Court there would be no such parts of depositions to be dealt with in regard to costs, and the effect of holding that he must adjourn every question would be such as to break down the whole system.

That the bankrupt always has it in his power to protect himself against an abuse of this examination by refusing to answer. Then the question must be referred to the Court, and the whole question as to the competency, materiality or relevancy of the question asked will come before the Court. That as to whether the question is properly brought before the Court under Section 6, depends upon the provision of that section as to certificates. This provision is very difficult of satisfactory interpretation and of practical execution. It is not stated what the Judge shall do if he does not approve "thereof," and it is only the certificate to be signed by the Judge if he does approve "thereof," which is made binding on all the parties to the proceeding. In the present case the Court is of opinion that the question put to the witness and excluded by the Register, was not a proper question to be put, but the Court is also of opinion that the Register had no power to decide on the competency, materiality or relevancy of the question, and was therefore wrong in excluding it. The Court is also of the opinion that the view of the Register that under the Bankruptcy Act the assignee takes all the property acquired by a voluntary bankrupt up to the day on which the Register signs the adjudication of bankruptcy, (Form 5,) is not a correct view, and that the reasons given by the Register for excluding the question were not sound. The Court cannot, therefore, say that the certificate is approved within the language of section 6. The opinion of the Court upon the point on which it was desired has thus been given, but of what avail it is, or how far it is binding on the parties under section 6, is something the Court is not now called upon to decide. That this certificate is not a special case under section 6, of the act. That the question as to the time when the line is to be drawn between property which does and property which does not pass to the assignee, has been disposed of in the case of Patterson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Benedict.

PROPERTY UNDER LEVY ON STATE COURT EXECUTIONS—INJUNCTION.

In the Matter of Jeremiah G. Wilbur, a Bankrupt.—This was a motion made in behalf of certain judgment creditors of the above-named bankrupt for the dissolution of an injunction heretofore issued from this Court restraining them from proceeding to collect upon execution the amount of certain judgments which they had obtained in a State Court and upon which execution had been issued and a levy made upon certain personal property prior to the filing of the bankrupt's petition.

BENEDICT, J.—It is clear upon principle, and also as I think from the general scope of the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, that any rights which these judgment creditors have acquired in the personal property in question, by reason of their levy made prior to the filing of the bankrupt's petition, are to be preserved to them, and cannot be destroyed by the subsequent proceedings in bankruptcy. Whether in any case this Court has the power by virtue of any provision in the act to assume the possession and control of the property levied upon by a Sheriff prior to the proceedings in bankruptcy and compel the judgment creditors to receive their debt at the hands of this Court out of the proceeds realized from a sale of such property to the assignee in bankruptcy, is a question not free from difficulty. But if such a power exists, it is to be exercised with caution and not to be resorted to unless it appear necessary to protect some substantial right or prevent injustice. As this case appears from the papers, no advantage will be derived from the interfering with the proceedings upon the execution in the hands of the Sheriff. It is not claimed by the assignee that the property levied upon exceeds in value the amount of the judgments, nor that a sale of it by the assignee will realize any greater sum than a sale by the Sheriff. Although the injunction was granted in July, and the assignee appointed Sept. 3, it does not appear that the assignee has made any demand upon the Sheriff for the property, or taken any steps toward securing possession of it, nor has any application been made by him for leave to discharge the levy by payment of the amount due upon the judgments, while it is conceded that the judgments were obtained in good faith, without fraud or collusion. Upon such a state of facts, and in the absence of evidence of any advantage to result to any creditor from the interference of this Court by a continuance of the injunction, I have no hesitation in directing it to be dissolved.

UNITED STATES COMMISSONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A CHECK.

Thomas Wlesh, a young man from Chicago, Ill., was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with stealing a check for $1,100. It appears that the drawers of the check sent it by mail from Minnesota to a firm in this City several days ago, but it did not reach its destination. Yesterday morning the accused presented the draft in question at the counter of the bank upon which it was drawn—the Ninth National—and asked for the funds, when he was immediately arrested by an officer who was present, and taken to the United States Marshal's office. In answer to the charge the prisoner explained that he received the check, together with $500 or $600 more, from his employer, a Chicago merchant, who sent him to this City to purchase some goods.

The Commissioner ordered him to be committed, in default of $3,000 bail, for examination. On the way to jail Welch attempted to escape from Deputy Marshall Dwyer, who had him in charge, but the effort was unsuccessful, and he was soon afterward safely ensconced in the Ludlow-street Prison.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Leonard, Sutherland and Clerke.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

Amasa B. Howe vs. the Howe Machine Company.—This is a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from the use of the plaintiff's trade-mark. The plaintiff has been the manufacturer of the Howe sewing-machine, as he claims, for more than ten years, and he claims as his trade-mark the words "Howe, New-York," cast upon the machine, and the words "Howe Sewing-machine," by which it has been advertised. He was the exclusive manufacturer until 1862, when Elias Howe, Jr., lately deceased, established a large manufactory for the manufacture of similar machines at Bridgeport, Conn., and has for several years past adopted the trade-mark claimed by the plaintiff. The defendants insist that Howe being the surname of both, Elias Howe, Junior's, assignee, the defendant, has an equal right with the plaintiff to use it. To this the plaintiff replies that whoever first adopts any surname as a trade mark has a right to use it to the exclusion of all other parties, though they may have the same surname, and cites several English authorities to that effect. The defendants also insist that in 1862 the plaintiff assigned his business to Elias Howe, Jr., which carried the trade mark, and the assignment by Elias Howe, Jr., to the defendants authorizes them to use it. To this the plaintiff replies that the contract of 1862 was a contract under which Elias Howe, Jr., undertook to manufacture Howe machines exclusively for the plaintiff, and as his agent, and that as such agent he could not appropriate to his own exclusive use the plaintiff's trade mark, and also that this contract of 1862 was rescinded by mutual consent, and whatever effect it may have on this recision places the parties in their original position as to the trade mark, leaving the exclusive right to the plaintiff. The defendants also insist that Elias Howe, Jr., being the patentee, the plaintiff had no right to use the word "Howe" as against the patentee. To this the plaintiff replies that the right to the exclusive use of the trade-mark is given by the common law, and that the statutory rights conferred by the Patent Law do not include a trade-mark, but the question of the trade-mark must be decided as if no patent ever existed, and also that the patent has expired and no rights can be claimed by the defendants by virtue of that patent. The defendants also insist that the granting of this injunction will diminish the value of their property fifty per cent., and an injunction, therefore, should not be granted at this stage of the case. The plaintiff's reply is, that the leading facts of the case being undisputed, and no rational doubt existing as to every fact material to the plaintiff's rights, he is entitled as a matter of law, to the injunction at this stage of the case.

The Court took the case under advisement.

J. L. Jernegan, counsel for plaintiff; John F. Roberts, attorney. George F. Curtis, counsel for defendants; Messrs. Sargeant and Fay, attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nov. 4.

Before Judge McCunn.

There were not enough jurors in attendance upon this Court to go on with a case, and after imposing a fine of $250 on each of the absentees, the Court adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 7.

PART II.

Before Judge Jones.

In this branch no case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 4.

Parts I. and II. of this Court adjourned in consequence of no cause being ready—the first to Thursday next and the last to Wednesday. The divorce case of Stuyvesant *vs.* Stuyvesant was called in Part I. and set down for Thursday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 4.

By Judge Clerke.

George Douglas *vs.* Robert W. Woodworth et al.; order settled. A. J. Dovale et al. *vs.* James M. Richardson; motion granted, without costs. C. H. Smith *vs.* C. Bainbridge Smith; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of Robert L. Kennedy, &c., to prove will, &c.; order granted. Kip *vs.* Kip; order granted. Fritz et al. *vs.* Brooks; memorandum for counsel. In the matter of Frederick W. Salmonson; memorandum for counsel. John Ross et al. *vs.* The Union Pacific Railway Company et al.; order settled.

By Judge Barnard.

Caroline J. Harrison *vs.* John W. Harrison; judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 4.

By Judge Barbour.

Charles F. Secor et al. *vs.* Thurlow Weed et al.; complaint dismissed, with costs. Peter Braun *vs.* Barbara Wetzel et al.; complaint dismissed, with costs.

By Judge Garvin.

Albert D. Bishop *vs.* John L. Jackson; case settled; papers in Clerk's office. The Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company *vs.* The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The November Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday morning, Judge RUSSEL presiding, and Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, representing the people.

The Grand Jury was then impaneled, embracing the following named gentlemen:

Wilson G. Hunt, foreman, Joseph T. Farrington, Abraham Ayres, Robert Campbell, Joseph W. Griffith, Gamaliel G. Smith, Michael G. Hart, Hamilton R. Searles, Charles E. Clark, Henry Droblee, Charles H. Fellows, Eamille C. Roumage, William Whiteright, Jr., William Habershaw, Nathaniel Ellis, William Foulke, Francis H. Tows.

After receiving the usual charge from the Court the Grand Jurors were allowed a recess until Thursday morning next, when they will again assemble and proceed with the business before them.

THE PARK BANK.

The first case upon the calendar of the day was the People *vs.* the President, Directors & Company of the National Park Bank, for obstructing a public highway by the erection of massive columns of marble before their new building, now in the course of erection in Broadway, near Fulton-street, the columns extending further front than is allowable, legally.

Mr. H. H. Anderson appeared for the defence, and in addressing the Court expressed surprise at the matter being called for trial, the impression of his clients being that the complainant had withdrawn the charge upon being satisfied that the so-called nuisance would be corrected. The bank might stand safely, he thought, upon its legal rights in the matter acquired by grant of the Common Council, but peace was preferable to strife between neighbors, and therefore these rights had been waived, and the defendants were pushing forward the work of removing the columns back to the line required by law. They desired a further extension of time before pleading or joining issue in the case.

District-Attorney Hall said he would not object to a postponement, and suggested that one week's time should be allowed defendants to enter an interlocutory plea in abatement of the nuisance. Mr. Knox, the complainant, was satisfied with the apparent intention of the bank officials to remedy the matter complained of, but he, (Mr. Hall,) for certain reasons hoped the Court would continue its hold upon the case.

Judge RUSSEL then adjourned the trial for one week.

Warren M. Kipp, indicted for embezzlement from the American Express Company, in whose employ he was, pleaded guilty, and at the solicitation of the Superintendent of the Company, the Court suspended sentence on the prisoner and allowed him to go free.

John Walton, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing an iron flask used in molding, valued at $50, from Silas C. Herring's foundry, No. 740 Greenwich-street. The prisoner, by leave of the Court and consent of the District-Attorney, pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1867.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. C. '81	112¼	100	Mariposa	9
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	108⅝	100	Atlantic Mail	116¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105	200	Bos. Water P	17
15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R., '65	106	100	do ...b30	17
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C.. '65	106¼	200	do	16⅞
100,000	U. S. 5-20s., C, '67, New Is	107⅞	100	do ...call	17
1,500	U.S. 5s. 10-40. R	100½	500	Adams Ex	66
9,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C	100⅜	100	do	66⅛
21,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅝	200	do	66⅜
25,000	do	107½	150	do ...2d call	66
1,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	105⅝	700	Wells-Fargo Ex	51
5,500	do 3d series	105⅝	50	do	50½
10,000	Tenn 5s. ex-c	65	30	Mer. Union Ex	29
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63	100	do ...s10	29
5,000	do	62¾	170	do	29¼
25,000	do	62½	300	N. Y. Cen	111⅞
5,000	do	62½	20	do	111⅞
25,000	do	62	400	do	111⅝
5,000	do	62½	200	Reading R	96⅝
5,000	do ...2d call	62	30	do	97
21,000	Mo. St. 6s	93¾	200	do	96⅜
20,000	do	93⅝	100	do ...2d call	96⅝
65,000	do	94	400	do	96⅜
10,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	49½	118	Mich. Cen. R	109
10,000	O.& Miss. Cer	24½	400	Erie R	71⅜
50,000	do	24⅜	100	do ...b30	71⅜
5,000	do	24⅝	1000	do	71⅜
2,000	H.& St.J.L.G.B.	90	400	do ...2d call	71
2,000	Chic. &N.W.S.F.	95	100	do	71⅜
50	Bank of Commerce	116	200	do ...s30	70⅞
10	Continental Bank	106	100	M. S. & N. I	77½
100	Canton Co	43	400	do	77⅜
100	Cum. Coal P	25	100	do ...2d call	77⅜
600	West. U. Tel	33	200	Illinois Cen	124
500	do ...s60	32⅞	400	do	124⅜
500	do	32⅞	1000	Clev. & Pitts	81¼
100	do ...2d call	32⅞	900	Chi. & N. W. R	47½
50	Quicksilver	18	200	do	47⅜
50	do	17½	1100	Chic. & N. W. P	64⅜
100	Del. & Hud. C...s60	144	100	do ...2d call	64⅜
25	do ...2d call	146	700	do	64¼
100	Wilks. Coal	25	10	Cleve. & Tol	104
800	Pac. Mail	141½	215	do	103
100	do ...s30	141	50	do	102⅝
100	do	141	200	do	102½
200	do	141½	100	do ...2d call	102½
200	do	141½	100	Chi. & R. I	94⅝
200	do ...s30	140	100	do	94⅝
200	do	141⅜	100	do	95
			100	do ...2d call	94⅝
			100	do	95
			200	Mil. & St. P. R	38⅜
			100	do ...s60	39
			300	M. & St. P. Pf	59⅜
			1500	do	60
			200	P., F. W. & C	96⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '71, R.	117	200	Boston W. P	16⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C	112	400	do	17
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s.C. '64	105½	1000	Erie R	70⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106⅜	92	Erie Railroad P	76½
3,000	do	106½	100	Mich. Cen. R	108⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s.new	61⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R	77
5,000	Missouri 6s	93⅜	200	Ill. Central R	124¼
6,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	49½	100	do	124⅜
10,000	O. & M. C.	24⅜	300	Mil. & St. Paul	38
10,000	do	24	200	Chi. & N.W. R	46⅞
100	Fourth N. Bank	104	100	do	46⅞
5	do	104½	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr	63⅞
100	West. U. Tel	32⅞	1100	do	63⅞
600	do	32⅞	200	do	63⅝
100	do	32⅞	300	Clev. & Tol. R	101
20	do	33⅛	600	do	100⅞
800	do	32⅞	200	do	100⅜
100	do	32¾	400	do	100
250	Pacific Mail	141	400	do	100¼
100	do ...s60	138⅝	10	C., R. I. & P	94⅝
100	do	140⅝	700	do	94⅜
100	At. Mail	116	200	do	94⅝
100	do ...s30	115⅝	500	Mil. & St. P	59
400	Adams Express	66	300	do	59½
100	do	66⅛	40	P., Ft. W. & C	96⅜
100	N. Y. Cen	111⅛	500	do	96½
			100	do	96⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500	Adams Ex	66⅜	600	Erie R	71⅜
300	do	66	300	do ...c	71⅜
100	do ...c	66⅛	100	do ...b30	72
65	do	66	200	do ...b3	71⅞
100	Pacific Mail	142⅝	100	Tol., W. & W	39⅞
200	do	142½	100	M. S. & N. I	77⅞
100	do ...s10	140½	10	Ill. Cen. R	125½
300	do	142	400	Cleve. & Pitts	81⅛
300	West. U. T	33⅛	400	Chic. R. I. & P	95⅜
100	do	33⅛	300	do ...s5	95⅜
10	Reading R	97	600	Chi. & N. W. R	47⅜
200	N. Y. Cen	112⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	65
400	do	112	300	do	64⅞
100	do	111⅞	200	P., F.W. & Chi	97
100	do ...b10	112	100	do	96⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co	43	200	Reading R	96⅞
200	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	50½	1200	do	97
200	Mariposa Min...b3	9	200	M. So. & N. I. R	77⅛
200	West. U. Tel	32⅞	600	do	77⅜
400	N.Y. Cen. R	111⅝	200	do ...b3	77⅜
50	do ...s3	111⅝	100	do ...b10	77⅜
100	do ...b10	111⅝	100	do ...b5	77½
25	do	111½	100	do ...c	77⅝
100	do ...s15	111½	200	Mil. & St. Paul. P	60
5	American Ex	65½	400	Clev. & Pitts	81⅛
5	Adams Ex	66	200	do ...c	81⅛
800	Erie Railroad	71⅛	400	Clev. & Tol. R	101
200	do ...c	71⅛	600	Chic. R. I. & P	94⅞
100	do ...s5	71⅛	100	do ...b3	95
200	do ...b3	71⅛	100	do ...c	94⅞
400	do ...s3	71⅛	100	Chi. & N. W	47⅜
200	do ...b10	71⅜	800	Chi. & N.W. Pf ...c	64⅞
100	do ...s4	71⅛	100	P. F.W. & C	96⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	24⅞	200	Reading R	96⅛
40	Amer. Ex	66	200	do ...s3	96⅛
50	Atlantic Mail	115½	200	Mich. S. & N. I	76⅞
100	West. Union T	32⅞	400	do	76⅞
100	do ...b3	32⅞	100	do ...b10	76⅞
26	do	32	100	do ...b3	76⅞
100	do ...b10	32⅞	300	do	76⅞
100	do ...s3	32	200	do	76⅞
200	N. Y. Cen	111⅝	500	do	76⅞
100	do ...b10	111⅝	500	do	76
100	do ...s3	111⅛	200	do ...b3	76⅛
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf	59	800	Chi. & N. W	46⅞
200	Erie R	70⅞	800	Chic. & N.W. Pf	63⅞
600	do	70⅞	3300	do ...b3	63⅞
200	do	70⅞	400	do ...s3	63⅞
200	Chic. & R. I	94⅜	300	do	63⅞
100	do ...b10	94⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. ...s15	96⅝
100	do	94⅝	100	do	96⅛
100	do ...s3	94½			

MONDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$416,770
Increase in Specie	2,813,371
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	1,014,123
Increase in Deposits	5,145,596
Increase in Circulation	77,996

	Nov. 3, 1866.	Nov. 2, 1867.	Oct. 26, 1867.
National Cap'l	$73,807,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,070,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	271,790,435	247,227,488	246,810,718
Gold and Gold Notes	9,186,623	8,974,535	6,161,164
Other L. Tend'r	74,990,842	57,396,066	56,381,943
Deposits	224,841,695	178,209,724	173,064,128
Circulation	30,466,207	34,037,076	33,959,080
In Sub-Tres'y	86,389,718	101,254,567	114,634,224

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$826,893	Citizens'	$132,104
Merchants'	879,522	Market	579,520
Mechanics'	587,500	St. Nicholas	752,200
Union	479,574	Shoe & Leather	946,725
Phenix	290,685	Continental	564,702
Tradesmen's	798,034	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,543	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	497,005	Atlantic	98,068
Butchers & D	260,900	Importers'	501,200
Mechanics' & T	195,720	Park	990,000
Leather	267,756	M. Association	308 934
Seventh Ward	178,725	Grocers'	77,750
State	323,000	East River	282,500
Am. Exchange	993,215	Fourth	2,960,693
Commerce	5,941,325	Central	1,696,250
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	796,693	Ninth	927,436
Mercantile	481,556	First	447,301
Pacific	140,023	Third	797,330
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	269,150
Chatham	132,324	Tenth	903,400
North America	833,000	N. Currency	90,000
Hanover	290,963	Bowery	225,000
Irving	194,244	Eighth	240,200
Metropolitan	2,200,692		

Total 49 National Banks	$33,972,222
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	64,854
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 2	$34,037,076
On previous report, Oct. 26	33,959,080
Increase in circulation	$77,996

The general results of the Bank Statement were anticipated in our weekly review of this morning.

The rates for Money to the Brokers have advanced to-day to 6@7 ⅌ cent. from the previous quotation of 5 @ 6 ⅌ cent. The inside rate is accepted on pledge of the Public Funds, but 7 ⅌ cent. is the prevailing figure among the brokers to-day. The demand is fair, but not especially active. The Gold speculators were reported heavy borrowers on Saturday afternoon, which gave the first impulse to the advance of rate.

The Gold Market, this morning, suddenly broke down to 139⅞ ⅌ cent. The early sales were at 140⅛@140@139⅞@140¼ ⅌ cent. About noon, a private cable telegram from London gave currency to a warlike rumor about the affairs of France and Italy, and Gold immediately advanced to 141¼ ⅌ cent., though subsequently falling back to 140⅞ ⅌ cent., the Press telegrams showing less disturbance to the English markets than was looked for from the previous rumors.

The standard Banking Houses in the Foreign Exchanges have advanced their rates on London to 109⅞ for sixty-day Bills and 110¼ for short sight, at which there is a good inquiry to-day for the Boston steamer mail of Wednesday. Some round sums of sixty-day Bills were purchased at a concession of ⅛ ⅌ cent. from these terms. The ease in Cash Gold greatly facilitates the operations in Bankers' Exchange; but the negotiation of Merchants' Bills against Cotton is not yet very free. Exchange based on Grain and Flour shipments is in better credit; not so much because present prices are safer than Cotton at 20 cents, but on account of the character of the houses drawn upon in London and Liverpool. As usual our great Bankers are apt to go from one extreme to another, in discriminating between credits, after a break down on the other side.

The Public Funds were not active to-day, though the prices of Saturday were well supported. The fluctuations in the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, both classes being current in England and on the Continent, were less than ¼ of one ⅌ cent. notwithstanding the Cable news. The 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, were ⅛ ⅌ cent. weaker than on Saturday; but not pressed on sale in large sums.

In the Railway market we had something of a *Blue Monday.* The business opened weak, and Erie Stock having fallen below 71 ⅌ cent. there was considerable eagerness to sell down the whole list after 12 o'clock, the lowest prices being made at the afternoon Boards. The decline was 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Erie and most of the active Western Roads, and 2@2½ on Illinois Central and Cleveland and Toledo. On the New-York Central the decline was 1 ⅌ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was a further fall of 2 ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail and 1 ⅌ cent. on Western Telegraph. The State Bonds were 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. lower on Tennessees, and ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on Missouris. The Express Stocks were slightly better on Adams.

After the last Boards of the Stock Exchange broke up there was a rally in the Railway speculation in the Long Room of ½@1 ⅌ cent., and between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The chief activity was in Erie Stock, although the large transactions in this Stock, at 71@71¼ ⅌ cent., nearly 8,000 shares, imparted business to the bidding for the Western Roads. The Gold market left off steady at 140⅞@141 ⅌ cent. The latest reports of the Money market by the Brokers were easier, most of the strong houses supplying their wants at 6 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges left off firm.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sa.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100½	100⅜	Missouris	94⅛	93⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅞	108⅝	Northwest	47⅛	47
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	63⅞	63⅝
N. Y. Central	112½	111⅝	Rock Island	95⅛	94⅞
Erie	72	71⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛	96⅜
Hudson	125½	126	W. U. Telegraph	33	32⅞
Reading	97⅛	96⅞	St. Paul Pref	161	59
Mich. Southern	78⅛	76⅞	Pacific Mail	143	140⅜
Pittsburgh	82⅛	81⅛	American Gold	140⅞	140⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	63	61⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	110	5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107½
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	111⅞	5-20 cou., 1867	107½
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	108
5-20 registered, 1862	105	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅜	10-40 registered	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	100½
5-20 reg., 1865	105	7 3-10 2d series	105½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	100½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½
N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6 ⅌ c War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. Ln	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee new bds	62
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1876	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup	39⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	49⅝
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds	49
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	94
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	82½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	94
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	California 7s	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100	Bank of North Am'a	108
Manhattan	135	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	120	Irving	106
Union	113	Nassau x	103
America	138	Shoe and Leather	111½
Tradesmen's	130	Continental	105⅜
National	107	Importers' & Trad's	114
State of New-York x	105	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Commerce	116	Central National	104
Ocean	101	Oriental Bank	136½
American Exchange	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90½	Del. L. & W. 1st M	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. 2d M. ext'd	76½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	66½
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	90
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	Gt. Western 2d M. '83	69
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75...x	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M	104¾
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72.x	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	97¼
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv. x	83
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M	111	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	55
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	82½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	117½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	78½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	75
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n. bds	82½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	83	McGregor W. 1st M	60
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $6,637,429; payments, $5,184,044 84; balance, $102,427,951 58. The receipts include for Customs, $377,000; Gold Notes, $1,022,000.

Mr. W. T. MEREDITH, Broker in United States Securities, &c., No. 18 Wall-street, was to-day unanimously elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned in the

Fourth week of October	$131,300
Against same week, 1866	95,495
Increase	$35,805
For the whole month	$558 200
Against October, 1866	422,123
Increase	$136,077

We learn that the September business of the Company, on the adjustment of accounts with the connecting Roads, settled up $48,701 better than the first published earnings. The

Actual earnings of September, 1867	$566,403
Against September, 1866	400,941
Increase of month this season	$165,462

The President of the Road informs us that the October receipts, as now published, will probably settle up full $600,000, in place of $558,200. The line was operated both months at an expense of less than 40 ⅌ cent. on the gross traffic, leaving the net result equal to *seven hundred thousand dollars.*

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in October:

1867	$451,743 95
1866	383,972 76
Increase	$67,771 19

Mr. JOHN C. KIRTLAND, Broker, No. 26 Broad-street, was to-day elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers. A new firm of Brokers, Gold and Stocks, under the style of REID & LEO, has been established at No. 18 New-street, by Mr. J. G. REID and Mr. AROLD LEO.

The Richmond papers publish the following:

STATE OF VIRGINIA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1867.

Messrs. W. B. Isaacs & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of yesterday's date has been received, in which you inform us that "the impression prevails in the Northern market, and to a very limited extent it appears to exist in this city, that the State will be unable to pay its January interest," and request such assurances as we can consistantly give "that this impression is without foundation."

We would state in reply that we know of nothing financially to warrant any such impression. A sufficient tax was levied by the last General Assembly to meet all the obligations of the State on the 1st of January next. The greater part of this tax is payable at the treasury on the 15th day of December, which, of itself, will be sufficient to meet those obligations on the first of January aforesaid, interest included.

J. S. COLVERT, Treasurer,
WM. F. TAYLOR, Aud. Pub. Ac.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company enjoys a virtual monopoly of the great inter-oceanic trade of this Continent. The extension of the line to China has proven a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. On a recent voyage one of the steamships carried from San Francisco 260 first-class passengers, 700 Chinese emigrants and 1,000 tons of freight.

In 1857, our commerce with the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean amounted to $100,294,687, and the value of the tonnage employed in that trade was $92,874,256. The British trade was, for the same period, $139,184,834, and the value of the ships employed in the same, $51,464,750. The French commerce was $67,210,609, and the value of the French ships was $8,136,750. The total value of the trade of the whole world which ought to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is $467,831,130 annually. These figures are given in order to assist in forming an approximate estimate of the great value of the trade with the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and of the importance of having the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which enjoys the monopoly of this trade, so far as steamships are concerned, managed with enlarged views, to increase the national commerce and profits. It is an American enterprise, and ought to be managed solely with the view to advance American interests. Under the present management this is not so.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company paid dividends of twenty per cent. per annum, regularly to December, 1866. On Feb. 19, 1867, the Directors reduced the dividends to twelve per cent. per annum, or three per cent. quarterly, although their earnings at that time and since were greater than ever before, and the Directors acknowledge that the Company had earned much more than sufficient to pay five per cent. quarterly or twenty per cent. per annum.

The Directors did not reduce the dividends to three per cent. quarterly for want of cash on hand, because the Company has received since Aug. 1, 1866, $8,500,000 in cash, over and above their steamship earnings. The Company received, on Aug. 1, 1866, $2,500,000 from fifty per cent. called in on $5,000,000 of fifty per cent. scrip stock, and in December, 1866, $6,000,000 from the sale of new stock. The Company, therefore, has on hand to-day $8,500,000 in cash more than it had fifteen months ago. The earnings are greater now than they ever were. The single item of shipments of breadstuffs from California, has given the Company over $300,000 in gold during the current year.

Notwithstanding this, the Pacific Mail Company pays at the present time a dividend of only twelve per cent. per annum on 173,000 shares, amounting to $2,076,000 per annum. The receipts of the Company from Government bonds and loans are about $800,000 per annum. This sum deducted from the dividend of $2,076,000, leaves $1,276,000 as the amount actually given to the stockholders out of the net profits on the steamship business, which now range from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 net per annum.

The present managers sold last Winter 50,000 shares of stock to one or more members of the Board of Directors at 200, making $10,000,000 in cash, when the market price was 220 to 230, and they afterward took back a portion of the same stock by private agreement, at 150, when the market price was 125.

The freighting business was done until the present managers obtained unlimited, and apparently to themselves, permanent control, by clerks in the employment of the Company, at an aggregate of salaries not exceeding $3,000 per annum. Now there is paid to WELLS, FARGO & CO., of which Mr. LOUIS MCLANE is President, a commission of five per cent. in gold on all freights earned by the Company.

A large number of influential stockholders believe that the present management of the affairs of the Company is very injudicious and extravagant, and that the welfare of the Company and of the stockholders demands a change of Directors.

They believe that it is wholly unnecessary to increase a fund which now must exceed $8,000,000; *that the dividends earned should be distributed regularly among the stockholders, and that there was not and is not any occasion for making less than* FIVE PER CENT. QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

That it is unnecessary and improvident to pay to WELLS, FARGO & CO. a commission of five per cent. in gold on all the freights earned by the Company.

They believe that it is unnecessary to pay a brokerage of five per cent. to one firm on the charter of all vessels freighting coal for the Company to the ports on the Pacific Ocean. It is estimated that the Pacific Mail Company must ship about 90,000 tons of coal to the Pacific Ocean during the year at $16 per ton, the brokerage on which would amount, at the five per cent. rate, to over $70,000. The service of obtaining these charters could as well be done by the regular officers and clerks of the Company, or if thrown open to competition, brokers could be employed to do the work at probably $5,000, and surely $10,000 per annum would be a liberal compensation.

They believe that the salary of $25,000 in gold to the President is exorbitant, and that the whole system of the management of the offices in New-York and elsewhere is extravagant, and such as no individual would tolerate in the conduct of his private affairs. The office expenses of the Company are charged to be over $500,000 per annum. As the sale of passage tickets is not made at the Wall-street office, but is mostly or entirely conducted at the offices on Pier No. 42, and the freight business is all done by WELLS, FARGO & CO., they believe that there is not the slightest reason for the hiring of the present offices in the Brown Brothers & Co. building, at a rent of $20,000 per year.

The offices in Wall-street are not kept for the convenience of the stockholders, for they are not allowed to examine even the names of the stockholders, except when a *mandamus* is obtained from the Supreme Court.

They believe that the Company are pursuing an erroneous policy in building side-wheel steamships, when, for the purposes of nearly all of its business, screw steamships would be far more advantageous and profitable, the first cost of which, as well as the cost of running and maintaining them, is not much more than one-half of the cost of side-wheel steamships; and that it is destructive of the best interests of the Company to deny competition in the engine and machinery work on the steamships, and confine it to the "Novelty Works;" and that the fact that some of the present Board of Directors are very largely interested in the "Novelty Works" is not a sufficient reason for the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company giving to the "Novelty Works," as a matter of course, all its work of the kind done at that establishment.

Were it not for the very large profits realized by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from its business, it must have long ago followed the fate of the Collins line of steamships, for substantially the same line of policy and course of business which made that line bankrupt are now being pursued by the present Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is high time that the interests of stockholders in the stock of corporations should not be sacrificed to the vanity of some or the individual interests of others of the officers.

If you concur in the desire to effect a change in the direction at the ensuing election, please send your proxy to either of the undersigned, from any of whom blank proxies can be obtained.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD,
No. 8 College-place.
SPENCER K. GREEN,
Third-avenue Savings Bank.
GEO. B. HARTSON,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
O. W. JOSLYN & CO.,
No. 35 Broad-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	29,731
Flour, bbls	32,862	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	33,242
Cornmeal, bbls	480	Pork, bbls	545
Cornmeal, bags	650	Cut Meats, pkgs	80
Wheat, bushels	240,929	Lard, pkgs	1,042
Corn, bushels	67,877	Beef, tcs. and bbls	750
Rye, bushels	51,528	Whisky, bbls	561
Oats, bushels	99,643	Petroleum, bbls	8,880

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, at full prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c @20c; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request, at a shade easier and drooping prices. Middling grades are quoted at 18c.@19½c. as extremes, chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 1,470 bales, against receipts of 718 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts last week	14,569
Receipts preceding week	11,923
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	65,090
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	503,453
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,442
Exports since Sept. 1	23,253
Exports since Jan. 1	375 738
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472 596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1. 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867.	142,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	36,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, as a rule, since our last, and prices have been again quoted off generally 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. At the modified figures a livelier business has been transacted in other than round lots of extra State, which have been largely withdrawn from the market, holders declining to sell at the ruling rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$9; very poor to good extra State at $9 20@$10, chiefly $10 for straight shipping lots; good to choice extra State at $10 10@$10 40; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 40@$10 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90@$9 00
Extra State	9 20@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 25@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 40@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@15 75

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9 90@$16 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7@$9 15 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $6 65 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $6 75@$6 85 for Western, $7 for Caloric, and $7 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 470 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $4@$4 40, as extremes, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite abundant and quoted down 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, leading to increased activity in the market. Shippers were free buyers, especially of No. 2 Spring, which constituted the bulk of the sales. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20@$3 30; Common White Western at $2 85; Amber Spring at $2 30@$2 32; No. 1 Spring at $2 25@$2 28; chiefly at $2 26@$2 27; No. 2 Spring at $2 20@$2 24; chiefly at $2 20 @2 23; No. 3 Spring at $2 17@$2 19; Amber State at $2 70, and White California on private terms. Corn opened very heavily, and fell off 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, but rallied sharply later in the day, leaving off buoyantly, on a rather animated export demand; sales have have been reported since our last of 128,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 37½, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 36@$1 37½ for prime; $1 41 for White Western, and $1 42½ for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been heavy and lower to-day. Sales, 12,000 bushels at $1 55 for Western, and $1 65@$1 70 for small lots of State ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales since our last, 27,500 bushels, at $1 58@$1 60 for Canada West; on private terms for Canada East; and $1 45 for Western ⅌ bushel. Oats have been less active, closing heavily. We quote New Western at 77c.@78½c., but closing at from 77c.@78c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 62,000 bushels, part to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: Those who deal in Barley have about come to the conclusion that the receipts at tide-water, including the deliveries by the Central Railroad, will be short of last year not far from 3,000,000 bushels, and may reach 3,500,000 bushels. If the latter figures should be reached, the deficiency, allowing for what was exported of the crop of 1866, would be 1,500,000 bushels. And this deficiency would be still further increased if, as stated, the brewers entered on the season of 1866-67 with at least 1,000,000 bushels old Malt against a light stock at the opening of the present season. How far this deficit is to be met by a falling off in the demand for Malt, is a question on which opinions are divided. Our malsters are pretty well stocked with new Barley, and appear to be working along without much anxiety as to the future. There is one very noticeable feature in the Barley market this season, applicable more to New-York and Boston than to this city. It is the large purchases made by maltsters direct at Chicago, Buffalo, Canada and Oswego. At New-York, during the week ending Nov. 3, 1866, the telegraphic reports of sales of Barley reached 1,800,000 bushels; this year about 185,000 bushels only, and these figures are a fair specimen of the early weeks of the season. No falling off in the receipts will account for so large a difference in the sales, and the reported sales are only a fraction of the receipts. The New-York maltsters have been buying direct at all the points we name, some of the Boston houses at Montreal exclusively, others at Toronto. The receipts at Buffalo and Oswego continue to fall off: 42,100 bushels for the week at Buffalo against 140,800 bushels last year, and 226,000 bushels at Oswego against 470,000 bushels last year. The receipts at Buffalo last year, from Nov. 2 to the close, were 562,100 bushels; at Oswego 1,600,000 bushels; at Whitehall about 150,000, while from the State receipts were free. In view of the fact that the maltsters in the in the interior of the State have drawn largely on Buffalo and Oswego, besides purchasing direct from Canada, for their stocks, it is impossible to estimate how much of the future receipts of Canadian and Western Barley will reach tide-water. What has been received at tide-water from the opening of navigation to 1st inst., how much thereof is new crop, and the receipts at tide-water from Nov. 1, 1866, to the close, are given in the following figures:

1866—Receipts from the opening of Canal navigation to Nov. 1. 3,210,600 bushels.
1867—Receipts from the opening of canal navigation to Nov. 1. 2,303,500 bushels.
Decrease. 907,100 bushels.
1866—Receipts of new crop to Nov. 1. 3,068,300 bushels.
1867—Receipts of new crop to Nov. 1. 2,241,500 bushels.
Decrease. 826,800 bushels.
1866—Received from Nov. 1 to close of navigation. 4,239,200 bushels.

The Central Railroad receipts of new crop to date are 61,000 bushels against 360,000 bushels last year. Nothing worthy of moment has been exported from Montreal. Nothing at all from New-York; last year the exports had reached on Nov. 1, 200,000 bushels. The trade here has been good, covering 130,000 bushels, and including 32,600 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 40; 9,700 do. do. at $1 45; 500 bushels State two-rowed ordinary at $1 30; 500 do. do. at $1 34; 9,300 bushels good do. at $1 38; 9,400 do. do. at $1 39; 5,500 do. do. at $1 40; 5,000 do. do. at $1 42; 9,400 bushels Jefferson County two-rowed at $1 40; 1,500 do. do. at $1 45; 15,000 bushels State four-rowed at $1 45; 14,000 bushels Canada East at $1 43; 8,900 bushels Canada West at $1 54, and 9,400 do. do. at $1 55. The market at the close was very firm, with limited offerings and higher figures asked. We quote State two-rowed at $1 38@$1 43; do. four-rowed at $1 43@$1 50; No. 2 Illinois at $1 40@$1 45; Canada East at $1 43@$1 45, and Canada West at $1 50@$1 60, and some very choice lots held above $1 60." The *Argus* also gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10½ A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867: G. W. House, Buffalo, wheat; S. P. Skinner, Buffalo, wheat; Charley E. Page, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Sheppard H. Fitch, Oswego, wheat and peas; John R. Noyes, Oswego, wheat; R. C. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat; Contest, Buffalo, oats; E. Rockwell, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Henry Banks, Buffalo, rye; Industry, Buffalo, rye, &c.; L. J. Wheelock, Buffalo, wheat; Willie Woodin, Buffalo, oats, &c.; B. F. Peter, Oswego, wheat; Three Sisters, Buffalo, oats; D. H. Rasbach, Buffalo, oats; Eddie J. Rome, flour, &c.; B. C. Johnson, Oswego, barley, &c.; Monitor, Oswego, flour; E. C. Houghtaling, Oswego, flour; Susquehanna, Buffalo, wheat; Rocket, Oswego, oats, flour, &c.; John H. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat; C. H. Smith, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Melissa, Buffalo, wheat; Mary H. Case, Buffalo, corn; Ed. Monen, Oswego, barley; Lexington, Buffalo, wheat; Elliott F. Senn, Buffalo, oats; Adirondack, Buffalo, oats; C. F. Armstrong, Buffalo, wheat.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse Here Nov. 1, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	647,577	Barley	329,384
Corn	1,166,651	Malt	62,502
Oats	1,669,294	Peas	7,114
Rye	62,834		

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 @$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 65c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ⅌ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ⅌ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ⅌ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@53c.; English Islands at 52½c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@57½c. ⅌ gallon; do. 47c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 09@$1 13 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light request at about former rates. We quote at 19½c.@20¼c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 29½c.@33c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 48c.@49c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quite heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$21 for Western Mess, closing at $20 85; also $20 for Old Mess, and $19 75@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 500 bbls. Mess, last half of November delivery, sellers' option at $21, and 250 bbls. City Prime Mess, for all the month, at $22 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been dull at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 145 pkgs. Bacon is also dull to-day. Sales 180 boxes at 13c. for Stretford and 12¼c. for Long Clear, here, and 12½c. for City Cumberland, deliverable all the month. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅝c.@13⅜c.—the latter an extreme price for small lots—⅌ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 110 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $28@$29; sales, 55 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is rather more inactive at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40	@43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39	@42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38	@39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38	@39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42	@45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38	@40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38	@39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40	@50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14	@17
Canada	25	@33
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	8	@11

RICE—Small sales of Carolina have been reported at from $9 50@$10 12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and held more confidently, in view of the buoyancy in gold. Sales since our last, 1,130 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 890 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12⅜c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14⅝c.@16⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12c.; 67,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13¾c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c @9c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy in price to-day. Small sales in bond at 30c.@33c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 57,500 bushels Corn and Peas, at 8d.@8½d. by sail and 12d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 30 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Cork and orders, two vessels with Grain, at 10½d. ⅌ 56 lbs., and another with 2,500 quarters do. at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 2,500 bbls. Oil, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
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No. 752 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 49 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

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1,250 choice robes just received and for sale by P. FULLER & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 251 Broadway.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., WILL preach THIS EVENING in the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR DARK-BROWN horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, very handsome, with great style and action; warranted sound and kind in every particular; price $1 500. Can be seen at No. 112 East 22d-st., (new number.)

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, I'L FAUT QU'UN PORTE OUVERTE OU FERMEE and LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by the company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOQUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THE [illegible] MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER; OR THE PRIDE OF BIRTH. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. Cordova's Humorous Lectures, MRS. FIZZLEBURY'S NEW GIRL.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

According to late dispatches from Florence, the proposition to settle the Roman question by a submission to the popular vote of the Papal Provinces was not suggested by the Emperor Napoleon, but was the spontaneous idea of the Italian, the Prussian, and the French Governments. The vote of the towns in the Province of Rome was unanimous for Italy.

It was rumored in Florence that Napoleon had called upon Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi, and had promised to retire after such expulsion.

There were only two French regiments in Rome, but large bodies of troops were continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal forces were to assume the defensive at once.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of yesterday, contains an authoritative article, asserting that on the 1st of November M. Moustier dispatched a note to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, in which he said that the Italian advance into the Papal territories was a violation of law and treaty. The Emperor Napoleon, M. Moustier continues, will not approve it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy.

Count von Bismarck stated officially, yesterday, that the Government of Prussia is neutral at present in the Roman question.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* prints an official copy of the joint note from Russia, France, Prussia and Italy to Turkey, relative to the Eastern question. The Powers declare their intention of holding the Sultan responsible for the consequences that may follow the rejection of their advice concerning a general amelioration of the condition of the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

The Fenian alarm in England does not subside, and the Government is continuing to take precautionary measures against anticipated attacks. The death sentences of most of the prisoners recently tried will, it is thought, be commuted. Allen, Gould and Larkin, however, are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in atonement for the murder of Policeman Brett.

Some Dublin newspapers declare that the action of the Special Commission in refusing to give Gen. Warren a mixed jury constitutes a *casus belli*.

The first squadron of the Abyssinian expedition has left Aden and is now *en route* for Abyssinia.

The Viceroy of Egypt has dispatched a corps of native troops to reinforce the British Army.

Edward James, Q. C., Member of Parliament for Manchester, died yesterday.

The London Press of yesterday, speak favorably of the merits of Miss Kellogg.

The Island of St. Croix is not to be included in the transfer of the Danish West India Isles to the United States.

A royal amnesty proclamation has been issued in Spain. All political exiles are to be allowed to return to the country, and the penalties imposed upon them are remitted.

GENERAL.

Weston, the pedestrian, who has undertaken, for a wager of $10,000, to walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, a distance of 1,200 miles, in twenty-six walking days, arrived at Hartford yesterday. He is in good condition and confident of success. He has been greeted with great enthusiasm in all the towns through which he has passed and attended by large crowds as he walked through the streets. In one place the crowd pressed upon him so severely as to injure his hip. One of the conditions of the wager is that he shall at some time in the journey walk one hundred miles within twenty-four hours. He has the privilege of five different trials at this, the first of which, on the stretch between Dedham, Mass., and Andover, Conn., he lost in consequence of his injury. If he fails on this condition he forfeits two-thirds of the stakes, even if he makes the whole distance within the specified time. He begins to-day his second trial of the hundred mile feat.

In the case of the difficulty between Judge Fisher and lawyer Bradley, of Washington, the latter has filed an answer in obedience to the ruling of the Court, showing cause why he should not be suspended from the practice of his profession in the Criminal Court of the District. Mr. Bradley says that the statements of Judge Fisher are not correct; that the Court was not in session at the time of the difficulty, and he could not therefore be guilty of contempt; that the regular term of the Criminal Court, over which Judge Fisher was presiding, had closed, and that the succeeding term had not yet commenced. The matter will probably come up before the Court speedily, when both parties will be represented by counsel, and the case argued before the full Bench.

Dispatches from the western parts of the State mention a severe storm which prevailed on Sunday night along the lakes and lake cities. Considerable damage to shipping is reported. The propeller *Acme* foundered off Dunkirk and sunk in twenty minutes. Her Captain and crew saved themselves by means of the small boats. At Rochester, John Ortner was instantly killed by the wall of a grapery being blown down upon him. One of the walls of the State Arsenal was blown down, and several other buildings were more or less injured.

The bank of Pettis & Ingolls, at Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois, was broken into on Thursday night, and robbed of $100,000 in money and bonds. The burglars are still at large.

The dwelling on the "Poor Farm," in West Concord, was set on fire last night, and during the alarm the keeper's trunk was robbed of $700. The building burned was of little value.

LOCAL.

Very little was done yesterday in the Courts, owing doubtless to the election which takes place to-day. The Supreme Court General Term, held by Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Sutherland and Clerke, was in session. It will convene again on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M. The Circuit, Part I., held by Judge Barnard, opened with about twenty jurors. No cause being ready the Court adjourned. Circuit, Part II., will commence on Wednesday, Judge E. Darwin Smith presiding. Several unimportant motions were disposed of in the Supreme Court Chambers, held by Judge Ingraham. It was not known yesterday who will hold the Supreme Court Special Term during this month.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday two prisoners were araigned for grand larceny, and on pleading guilty, one of them was remanded for sentence, and the other discharged under suspended judgment. The case of officers of the National Park Bank, charged with obstructing the public thorouhfare, was called for trial, and adjourned to Monday next, when the defendants will file an interlocutory plea in abatement.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, an application by Amasa B. Howe for an injunction to restrain the Howe Machine Company from using the trade-mark "Howe, New-York," and the words "Howe Sewing-machine," by which the plaintiff claims that he has advertised the machine manufactured by him, was argued. The decision was reserved.

Last evening the Medical Society of the County of New-York held a meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which an address was delivered by the President, Dr. Edmond R. Peaslee, and a paper on the Diagnosis of Ear Diseases was read by Dr. Roosa.

Dr. Harris' weekly letter, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, notes the fact that contagious and infectious diseases, as well as fatal diarrhœal disorders, are less prevalent than they have been for nineteen years past.

Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second District, has received a communication from Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which he declares that spirits in bonded warehouses may not be proceeded against for forfeiture.

Thos. Welch was arrested yesterday for stealing a check upon the Ninth National Bank, of this City, while it was in transit from Minnesota to New-York. The prisoner denied his guilt, and was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday in the action entitled Caroline J. Harrison *vs.* John W. Harrison.

A rather active business was transacted yesterday in Breadstuffs, but at generally lower prices. Pork and Cotton were cheaper and in less request. Groceries were in fair demand. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The number of beef cattle for the week at the National Drove Yards is 1,733. There was a good degree of activity yesterday at the cattle-yards, and prices favored sellers more than purchasers. The demand for really good beeves being active, prices advanced on this kind of stock about ½c. ₱ lb., net weight. Common cattle sell slowly at last week's prices—12c.@13c. ₱ lb., net weight. The top of the market was about 16c. ₱ lb. A small number of the choicest bullocks brought 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb. The poorest lots were sold for 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. The market is very steady; and considering the ordinary quality of most of the droves, the market may be called active, except for poor stock. The sheep market is active. The demand for a larger supply of first-class mutton-sheep has increased since last week; but the large number of inferior sheep causes slow sales after about one-third of the best droves have been disposed of. Prices are firm for common to fair sheep at 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb., live weight. A few of the best lots were sold as high as 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. The swine market is steady. Sales are moderate at $6 87½@$6 92½ ₱ cwt. for live prime hogs. Dressed, $8 50@$8 75. Common hogs, $6 50@$6.

The State Election.

Both parties claim to be confident of carrying the State to-day by very decided majorities; but as both have also issued strong appeals to their members, reminding them that *one vote* may decide the result, we may fairly infer that neither is very confident of a very brilliant triumph. The organs of both assure their followers that the result will decide the fate of the country, for weal or woe, for generations to come;—but as each will also declare to-morrow, if beaten to-day, that the election had but little real importance, we may fairly infer that their declarations of to-day are designed rather to affect the result than enlighten the mind.

It is probably quite safe to say, even now, that the contest will be close, and that the result is doubtful. Gov. Fenton's majority last year was 13,789, and this, in an aggregate vote of 720,000, is too small a margin for safe calculation. Nothing has happened within the year calculated very greatly to strengthen the Republican sentiment; on the contrary, the general drift of political events has been the other way. Its legislative action has not succeeded in restoring the Union, as, indeed, it could not well have been expected to do; and many people, without stopping to inquire very closely into the causes, hold it responsible for having given over Southern States to the ascendancy of the negro race. The violent talk about impeachment and confiscation in which prominent Republicans have indulged, has also had its effect in creating distrust and doubt as to the future action of the party. In other States these influences combined have had the effect to weaken the Republican Party, and give its opponents an apparent victory. Under ordinary circumstances, it is fair to presume that the same causes would produce the same effects here in New-York,—especially when aided by the moral influence of the results in other States. But those results aroused the Republicans in this State to more vigorous efforts, and they have made a very active, zealous and determined canvass. Whether it has been sufficient to offset the other influences of which we have spoken, remains to be seen.

We have the consolation of believing that whatever the result may be, it cannot have any disastrous effect on the country. It cannot prevent the success of the Republican Party at the Presidential election next year, though it may somewhat modify the action of that party meantime. No victory which the Democrats may now achieve will give them the slightest chance of success in the national contest, or affect in any serious respect the leading features of the policy under which the Southern States will resume their places in the Union.

When this election is over, the real contest, on which will depend the welfare of the Union for many years to come, will commence. And its result cannot be very seriously affected by any vote the State may give to-day.

Our County Ticket.

There can be no mistake made in supporting the ticket put forward by the Republican Party for *County* officers at all events. Neither of the Democratic candidates for Sheriff is worthy of support, either on personal or political grounds; both belong to that class of politicians who seek office solely to serve themselves and who degrade any offices they happen to hold. Mr. J. G. Abbe, the Republican nominee, is a gentleman of eminent respectability—upright and trustworthy, in public as in private. The office has nothing to do with politics except as the "spoils" which belong to it may go to the one or the other party.

The contrast among the candidates for County Clerk is less striking. Mr. Haggerty, the Republican, is a man of good character and has commended himself to public favor by efficient service in the Union ranks during the war. Mr. Conner, one of the Democratic nominees, is the present incumbent of the office, and has discharged its duties we believe acceptably. Mr. Loew, the other, has been in the Common Council and also once held a clerkship in the Street Department. While in the latter position he received $20,000 from an agent or representative of the People's Gas Company, and, in consideration therefor or by the use thereof, (he has not yet said which,) procured the immediate passage through both branches of the Common Council, of an ordinance permitting the Company to lay its pipes through the streets. As some very "respectable" gentlemen were involved in this transaction, we do not mention it as likely to do Mr. Loew any discredit,—but simply as the only fact in his history which has impressed itself on our recollection.

For the Supervisor, Mr. Oliver is the Republican and Smith Ely, Jr., the Democratic candidate. Both are excellent men and both, we trust, will come into the Board: the two having the highest number of votes become members. A. Oakey Hall is quite certain to be reëlected District-Attorney, though Mr. Waterbury, who made a very efficient officer before, is in the field against him. Col. Hawkins is the Republican nominee, and is in every way a competent and deserving man. The Republican Coroners are also worthy of support.

The Caucus System.

Mr. Ewing, in the letter which we published yesterday, calls upon the Republican members of Congress to discard the tyrannical *caucus system*, and vote upon their individual judgment and responsibility. The advice is good, for it is always wise to discharge a high public trust in accordance with one's real convictions, and not according to the dictation of others.

But the caucus system is not accountable for the action to which Mr. Ewing takes exception. Neither universal negro suffrage, nor the military Reconstruction Bill, was passed in consequence of the decisions of Republican caucuses. On the contrary, they were passed against those decisions, and because they were not adhered to. At every Republican caucus held in the session of 1866 on the subject, the vote was two to one *against* universal negro suffrage, and in favor of a qualified suffrage. Mr. Stevens, being outvoted, declared that he would not be governed by the decision; and when the bill, (relating to the District of Columbia,) came to a vote in the House, he and all the rest of the Radicals voted, in spite of the decision in caucus, against giving the negroes a qualified suffrage, as did all the Democrats. It was thus defeated, and when the question was next taken, on giving them universal suffrage, all the Republicans voted for it,—as the only way to secure the colored people any vote whatever. Mr. Stevens and his followers refused the ballot to any negroes, unless all could have it; and thus the minority forced their views upon the party, in direct opposition to the decision of the party caucus.

It was by precisely the same manœuvre that the Shellabarger amendment to the Reconstruction Bill was carried and the Southern whites disfranchised. A majority of the Republicans were opposed to so sweeping a measure, and had rejected a bill in which it was embodied, by a decisive vote. But it was afterward brought forward in the form of an amendment to another bill,—the Democrats voted with the Radicals against the previous question, and thus allowed the amendment to come in, and then the whole party vote was cast for the bill. All the worst features of the reconstruction policy were thus forced upon the Republicans by Democratic votes. The latter refused in every case to coöperate with the moderate and liberal men of the Republican Party in defeating the extreme and rigid measures brought forward and pressed so tenaciously by the Radicals; and they never failed to give the latter the aid of their votes. Their policy seemed to be to make the laws as severe as possible upon the South, in hopes that they could reap a party advantage from the odium they would excite.

The caucus system, when fairly conducted and honorably carried out, has its advantages. If not pressed so far as to override individual judgment on matters of principle, and coerce men into action which their consciences condemn, it may secure harmony of action in a party which has the same common aims and purposes. But when one portion of those who go into caucus abide by the common decision only when they can dictate it, and unite with political opponents to overrule that decision when it is against them, it becomes simply a fraud and a snare.

The Indian Treaties.

The people of Kansas have always entertained a bitter hostility toward the Indians who have been located within the borders of that State, or who hunted over the adjacent prairies. Frequent collisions have occurred between them, and there is little doubt but that the country is as much indebted to the people of Kansas for our Indian troubles as to all other causes combined. So fearful were they that the Indian Commission, now treating for peace with the savages, would not drive the red men from their borders, that several State officials constituted themselves special advisers to that body of gentlemen and accompanied them on their tour. Senator Ross, who made one of the party, has written a letter, which we print elsewhere, wherein he approves, in a general way, of the treaties which have recently been made with the Kiowas and Comanches, but at the same time recommends that they be immediately broken. Among other privileges secured to these tribes was the right to hunt north of the Arkansas River, upon receiving permits from the proper authorities. Senator Ross, however, says:

> "In my judgment no fears need be entertained of a too liberal permission to hunt on the north side of the Arkansas, as it is quite likely that Congress, appreciating the fact that their presence in that country would almost of necessity lead to collisions and bloodshed, *will order that no such permits be given. This can be done without a violation of the treaty*, and, *in my opinion, ought to be done*."

In another part of his letter he says:

> "*We must also fulfill to the letter every stipulation which we engage to perform.* It cannot be denied that the Government has, in too many instances, been guilty of a breach of its contracts with these people, to be held wholly blameless for the destruction of life and property that has occurred on our frontiers."

It is scarcely possible to see how Senator Ross can harmonize the two sentences which we have italicized. The tribes with whom the treaties of peace have just been made, insisted upon their right to hunt on their old grounds so long as the game abounded there. Without according this permission and incorporating it in the treaties, the Commissioners would have been unable to conclude a peace. If Congress should follow the advice of Senator Ross and the wishes of the people of Kansas in this matter, and while ratifying the treaties refuse to the Indians their hunting privileges, they would, most certainly, renew hostilities, and the borders of Kansas would soon again become the scene of Indian atrocities.

The Pope's Dilemma--Some Definite Points in the Late News.

Seeing that our dispatches concerning the Roman business come from Florence, Paris, London and Berlin, with occasionally a disjointed and mendacious dispatch from Rome itself, it is no wonder that there should be considerable confusion both in regard to the military and diplomatic aspect of affairs. There are a few broad features, however, that can be discerned, even now, with some approach to clearness.

1. That the people of Rome itself, and the other subjects of the Pope, have refused to take any part in the Garibaldian movement.

2. That the Pope himself is determined to hold on to the Temporal Power, though it drench Christendom in blood; that he will scruple at no means in his power to retain possession of Rome, and that, if he be not forced out by such an improbable circumstance as a successful war on the part of Italy, he will retain his grasp of the sovereignty until he is negotiated out of power by means that he finds it impossible to resist.

3. That the limit of Garibaldi's revolutionary strength is the force of three to five thousand that have been encamped at Monte Rotondo, and that, while he felt unable to assail Rome, and could neither make a show of resisting the French troops on one hand, or the Italian troops on the other, he yet refused to obey Victor Emmanuel's summons to disband his forces, hoping and expecting that some complication would presenfly arise with France by which his sword would be made available, and his end would be gained.

4. That the French intervention, originally undertaken by Napoleon with reluctance and with the apparent assent of the Ratazzi Administration, is to be so managed as to avoid, as far as possible, giving offence either to the Italian Government or to the allies of Italy.

5. That Napoleon, as soon as he had guaranteed the Pope against overthrow, attempted to initiate negotiations for the pacific settlement of the Roman question—such negotiations to be carried on in Conference, and to have, as their unavowed but unavoidable aim, the consummation of Italian unity.

6. That Prussia, though ready to support Italy in certain contingencies, is by no means so anxious to get into a war with France as to lead her to find occasion for quarrel in the mere fact of French intervention in support of the Pope.

7. That the Italian Government, by reason of the financial and military condition of the Kingdom, feels that a rupture with France would be ruinous to it, and that, even though allied with Prussia, it would almost certainly be bankrupted and broken up in the event of a war.

8. That the feelings of the people of Italy are very strongly aroused against Papal domination, and that thereby the Italian Government is weakened and confused, and placed at a great disadvantage on all hands and in all respects, and that, though we need not give much heed to the threats against Victor Emmanuel and the outcry for a republic, yet the attitude of the Government toward France, and its position toward its Prussian ally, are greatly weakened by the conflict between the people and the authorities.

9. That though a rupture between France and Italy, involving also Prussia, Spain and Austria, may possibly be brought about by some untoward incident, there has nothing occurred thus far that leads us to consider such a rupture imminent.

10. That, though the English are strongly opposed to the Papal Power and to the French intervention, and anxious that Italy should be allowed, at the present opportunity, to settle this disturbing question, there is not the first sign that the English Government will, in any event, lift a finger in the matter, or do anything more than perhaps interchange some diplomatic arguments with France.

11. There is no doubt from what has already been developed that, excepting the Garibaldians, all parties, Italy, France and Prussia, are exceedingly anxious to avoid a war on the Roman question. If it be said that France could have evaded all difficulty about the matter by simply refraining from sending her troops to Rome, it must be remembered that the Garibaldians threatened such an onset upon the Pope as the Catholic Powers could not be supposed to permit, and that Napoleon had treaty engagements which his tender conscience and his regard for his dynasty could not permit him to see violated.

—On the whole, it is impossible to forecast the end of this extraordinary, bewildering and threatening affair. All parties feel that some definite, permanent and satisfactory solution of the Papal question must quickly be found. There can be no guarantee of a month's peace while things remain as they are and have been. Intervention is a wrong to Italy, a disgrace to the Pope, and a weakness for France. It is war in itself, and the generator of wars. And we should think that all parties, even the Pope himself, must feel by this time that only by permitting Italy to obtain Rome can this long-standing and intolerable difficulty be settled.

MINOR TOPICS.

A paper which ought to know says that Ben Butler is likely to make a bold start for the Democratic nomination, upon the platform of paying the national debt in greenbacks. Now, we should like if the Democratic organs would tell us whether they are prepared to support Gen. Butler as their candidate. It might be supposed the extreme severity of language they have used toward him for some years past might prevent them from doing so. But we are not quite sure of that. Are they prepared to support the nominations that have been made by a comic sheet, of Butler for President and Pendleton for Vice-President, on the greenback platform, upon which these two great men now stand?

What a comment of history upon prophecy is contained in the reëntry of France into Rome! Less than a twelvemonth ago Napoleon withdrew his last Zouave detachment from the Eternal City, and so closed up seventeen years of French protection for the Pope. Throughout France the Press predicted that an end had been put to French intervention in behalf of the Holy See. "Papacy," cried one journal, "is now a decrepit Power, destined to disappear under the great current;" and another declared, "France abandons forever the mundane power of the Pope." Forever? Before Winter has come round again French bayonets glisten in the great square fronting St. Peter's, and the French flag waves as of yore on the battlements of San Angelo. Such is the satire that history writes so promptly upon prophecy.

Maximilian, though but recently executed in Mexico, is already worshiped by a great portion of the nation as a god. The people have implored the Archbishop of Mexico to procure his body for their veneration in the cathedral; the women in all the cities draped in mourning for his loss, and the wailing of the poor wretches in many of the towns, such as Queretaro, are heard night and day. They wear his photograph round their necks, kneel before his image and hang his picture on their walls. Our correspondent wrote us the other day that all business in the capital was at a stand-still, except the sale of pictures and images of the Emperor. The old Mexican superstition or prophecy of three centuries ago, that a good ruler would be sent them from a far country, and that he would be slain by those whom he came to save, is applied to the Austrian Prince, and the feelings and fears of the Indian part of the population have been specially wrought upon. If, in face of all these things, Juarez has been elected President, it must be remembered what a Mexican election is, and how it is conducted. At all events, there is no doubt, from what we learn through our correspondents and other sources, that Maximilian has been apotheosized even before the removal of his body from Mexican soil.

Our readers have been informed of the establishment of the new Labor Exchange at Castle Garden, at which workers, skilled and unskilled, male and female, are furnished to as great an extent as the demand or the supply may reach. The great value of the institution to immigrants will presently be felt, and we have no doubt that if it continue to work effectively, and if the public, here and elsewhere, avail themselves of it to the extent the country requires, the number of immigrants will be doubled next year, and a much larger proportion of them than usual will be skilled operatives in all sorts of handicrafts. When immigrants have some assurance that their services will be sought for immediately on their arrival in this country, it will be an encouragement whose influence will be felt both abroad and here. We may be sure, moreover, that when a principle is applied to immigrants, by which capital and labor are so conveniently and beneficially brought together, it will soon be extended so as to embrace the other industrial portions of our population. We shall watch with interest the progress of this Labor Exchange.

A Washington writer, in speaking of the large number of dismissals of clerks from the War Department by Gen. Grant, and from the Treasury Department by Secretary McCulloch, says that "many of these clerks have families, and to be deprived of employment at this season of the year goes very hard with them." This is doubtless true; but why should the rest of us with families, be called on to support these clerks in places where we have no further need of their services? As a rule, men with families should not allow themselves to be dependent for existence upon so precarious a situation as a government office. The multitudes of persons who are constantly seeking them with such eagerness and persistency, know perfectly well the uncertain tenure by which they will hold them, and know that at best they are unlikely to extend beyond a single Administration. They have, therefore, no right to complain, and certainly at such a time as this, when everybody is groaning under the burden of taxation, they will find nobody to sympathize with them in their dismissal.

The reason that, though the Southern whites refused to vote at the late elections, they yet had registered themselves previously as electors, was to give them power to vote against the Constitutions that may be formed by the Conventions that have now been called, as soon as these Constitutions shall be submitted to the popular decision. By the recent returns it may seem folly for them to think of doing this, as the black voters, with such white allies as they have, have been proved to constitute a majority of the registered voters. But, in some States at least, they talk of being able to effect such changes as will bring about different results at the next election. And in any event, they declare they will have the satisfaction of showing the country, and putting it on record, that the entire body even of the whites able to register, were irrevocably opposed to Constitutions that had their sole support from the negroes. The State Conventions, in accordance with the terms of the Reconstruction Act, will soon be called, and with the conclusion of their work we shall ascertain the result of the present Congressional attempt to bring the Southern States into the Union.

The London *Times*, in discussing the state of American finances, says that "while the Butlers of the country are permitted to unsettle the national credit at their will, the relief prayed for by the people is not likely to be enjoyed." In this country, however, "the Butlers" only require a popular warning as to the feeling in regard to their course to induce them very suddenly to change their tactics. When demagogues and selfish politicians find they are on the wrong tack for their own interests, they do not hesitate long about what they shall do. This is the safety that a democratic country has against their schemes; and as long as popular sentiment can be kept somewhere near right, there is but little to fear from such men. On the question which the London *Times* discusses, the American people are sound. They are opposed to repudiation, or anything resembling it.

A Washington correspondent says that "Congressmen, lobbyists, wire-pullers, politicians, gamblers, blacklegs, and other concomitant elements of legislative bodies are already making their appearance, and the demand for whisky is becoming greater." This is lamentable. We hope, however, that even under such circumstances, the overwhelming majority of Republican members will be able to keep the Democrats in order. Care ought also to be taken that members of both parties drink no whisky which has not paid the tax. *Those* duties should be properly discharged, even if no others are.

A Southern paper complains that the negroes were "threatened with *death*" by the Radicals unless they would go to the polls and vote. According to appearances from this distance, they did not need a great deal of that kind of coaxing. They seemed, according to the returns, to go of their own accord and with a good deal of alacrity. It is a pity somebody had not brought the same or some other inducements to bear on the *whites* at the South. They seemed to need them. It will not take many elections, we imagine, to satisfy them that victories at the polls, like victories in the field, are seldom won by staying at home.

A good many of the liquor dealers and liquor drinkers of this City seem to think that if the Democrats carry the election to-day, the Excise Law will at once be null and void, and all the liquor-shops will at once be put under full blast. They will all find out their mistake immediately after the election. The Excise Commissioners and Police will enforce the law as rigidly as ever while it continues upon the statute book, and until it is repealed according to all the forms in such cases made and provided. One thing may be considered certain—that we shall never go back to the old system of liquor-selling in New-York. The law may be modified in one or more points, but we have seen too much good from the present licensing and regulation system, to permit us to go back to the old style, in which every one could sell liquor at his own free will, and without check, restraint or license.

The project of inducing white emigration to the South in order to offset and overbear the negroes in the matter of reconstruction, is a very good one, but it won't work. That is its only defect. Whites will not go South until the South has resumed its place in the Union and again acquired some degree of political power. Men can live under a bad Government much better than under none. There are thousands of Northern men who would not like to live in a State controlled by laws made by negro votes, but they would prefer that to living in a State which had no laws at all. Whites will not go South for the purpose of engaging in a contest with the blacks. Let the Southern people make haste to get back to the Union, to form and adopt State Constitutions, establish State Governments and make State laws; then they can invite white emigrants with some chance of success. And if their Governments need reform the whites can then help reform them.

In a recent suit against an express company for the loss of a trunk entrusted to its care, the Company set up in defence the declaration on the check that it would not be responsible for the contents beyond $100, alleging that this operated as a contract. We are glad to see that the Court made short work of this plea. Quite a number of our railroads have the same clause on their tickets. Of course the holder only comes in possession of the "contract" after he has bought his ticket, and when he cannot back out if he wishes. His consent to the contract is not asked, nor has he any means of knowing what it is until after he has made it! This is absurd. If railroads or express companies decline to take property of very great value, that is one thing—they have a right, we suppose, so to do. But if they take it they must be responsible for its safe keeping.

Garibaldi's Son.

Menotti Garibaldi, who has been figuring as the spirited Commander-in-Chief of the Italian revolutionary forces during his father's imprisonment in Caprera, is but twenty-seven years of age. We came across the other day, in a book published in 1859, a series of autobiographical sketches of the elder Garibaldi's life, translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight. After his proscription in Italy in 1834, he went to Brazil, and before long was ardently engaged in assisting the struggling Republic of Rio Grande. He married while there, amid the perils and hardships of war, the heroic Anita, who in September, 1840, became the mother of Menotti. The boy was cradled in danger. When but twelve days old he was hurried with his mother to go with the little army over mountains and plains and almost into battle. When he was three months old he was carried along a toilsome march, made desperate by storm and famine. For days the water, flooding the plains, was up to the bellies of the horses, and in crossing the rivers the father slung the little bundle of humanity in a handkerchief which he tied around his neck. The earlier years of his life were all thus passed in an atmosphere of war and tumult, and his father's subsequent career has left him little leisure to do otherwise than to follow and study it. What wonder that his name and blood have made him early an actor in the stirring scenes of Italian revolution.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Our Foothold in the West Indies—The Islands Purchased from Denmark.

The Copenhagen telegram which affirms the oft-asserted, oft-denied purchase by the United States of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, may be accepted as substantially true. The three chief islands, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. Jan or St. John, with the series of lesser islets appurtenant thereto, will probably soon pass under the dominion of the Republic; and the event will mark a grand era in our political history. Even the acquisition of Russian America was a step in a familiar direction, that of territorial growth on the mainland of America. This is not a continental, but an insular annexation, and a planting of our flag in the Lesser Antilles at the entrance of the Caribbean Sea. The European Press, from London to St. Petersburgh and from St. Petersburgh to Rome, have already spoken of this negotiation as an excellent bargain for the United States. It is likely to be received with equal favor here at home—save, perhaps, from a part of those who shrank from the purchase of Russian America, and who will raise a fainter echo of their cry of "economy," not responded to by the people at large. If what we get is worth more to us than what we pay, the true economy is to buy.

The advantages of this foothold we now, for the first time, get in the West Indies are twofold, military and commercial. The necessity of our possessing a naval station somewhere in the West Indies has long been apparent. The stations on our South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have, through a short-sighted policy, based upon the angry feelings begot by civil war, been suffered to fall into neglect, and the actual needs of the yards at Norfolk, Pensacola, and elsewhere, have not been supplied. But even were all our coastwise stations what they should be, the necessity of this one remains. What we need is an arsenal, a coaling station and a depot for refitting and supply directly in the West Indies, where the cruising-ground of our fleets lies, and directly in the line of southward commercial travel. The time and money consumed by returning from the cruising-ground to coaling-stations on the mainland is a considerable item. But in the event of war, it might become of the greatest import to have such a depot close at hand. How great a part the coaling-station plays in modern warfare, in our era of steam navies, may be easily seen from the difficulties experienced by the *Alabama*, which traversed the world in her search for fuel.

Now, the first great requisite for a naval arsenal is a good harbor; and in that fact lies the great prize we have secured in buying the Island of St. Thomas. St. John has a good anchorage; the harbor of Santa Cruz is difficult, and somewhat dangerous from the shoals in and around it. But the harbor of St. Thomas—called, like the main town, Charlotte Amalia—on the south side of the island, is, beyond comparison, the finest and safest in all the Windward Islands. The famous hurricanes of the Caribbean Sea, of which everybody has heard, and which prevail all the latter half of the year, are not known in this magnificent harbor. "Whenever a ship," says a recent traveler, himself a sailor, "is heard of in distress anywhere upon the broad Atlantic, the next news from her may be expected from St. Thomas. When the sails are blown to shreds, the pump-bolts worn with friction and the crew used up, the Captain is at length discouraged and down-hearted with useless beating and banging to westward. Then he gives the order, 'Up helm and square away for St. Thomas.' Down glides the tired ship through the fairy regions of the gentle trades, where the zephyrs of eternal Summer blow. * * But the underwriters at home, when they heard of it, slept with nightmares on their breasts."

Being so favored in respect to its harbor, St. Thomas is naturally an island of the greatest commercial importance, and it has well been said that "Denmark has made it the commercial exchange of the West Indies." Lines of steam-packets from all parts of the world make it their principal station. One from Southampton arrives every fortnight, and steam vessels from Havana and from the United States frequently touch here. The town is at the head of the bay, and is well supplied with piers, stores and warehouses. Thousands of people gain their livelihood by repairing and refitting vessels that have put into the harbor in distress, or by loading and unloading the regular commercial packets.

While, therefore, its sister islands are intrinsically valuable, it is easy to see that St. Thomas is the most important part of the proposed purchase. In area it is less than Santa Cruz, and only about 2,500 acres of it are cultivated—that chiefly with sugar-cane. But the truth is that the extraordinary commercial advantages of St. Thomas have caused its agriculture to be neglected. Three thousand vessels from all parts of the world annually come to its free harbor, and make the trade of the island both large and lucrative. By virtue of its magnificent harbor, also, St. Thomas becomes an *entrepôt* of foreign goods for all the islands about it. It has a constant and brisk trade with the chief coastwise cities of the United States, England, France, Holland, Germany, Italy. Its population of 13,000 to 15,000 souls are almost entirely occupied with pursuits connected with commerce; and hence, though its soil is very fertile, its once large and valuable annual production of sugar, molasses and rum has been abandoned for the more profitable work in the town.

It must not be forgotten, however, that St. Thomas is already the chief coaling station in all that vicinity; we do not therefore have to establish a station, but only to acquire one already established. We have given statistics of the shipping which comes to this port; but for all this coal is provided, and the negroes and negro women of the island have been trained for years in rapidly supplying it to vessels in need. The coaling facilities of St. Thomas are quite as familiar to European merchants and sailors as to our own.

Considering, therefore, the admirable geographical position of "our new Danish possessions," if such we may call them, the excellence of the harbor, the unusual coaling facilities, the briskness of its trade with neighboring islands—being able, as it is, to import and distribute goods for their use more cheaply than they can do so themselves—there can be no doubt that, if we need a foothold at all in the West Indies, we have got the right one. That we are pursuing the wisest policy in getting such a foothold, the history of the past, as illustrating prospective exigencies in peace or war to come, plainly shows. We must add that these possessions are very easily defensible in time of war. There will be but one port worth an enemy's while to attack or ours to defend. This port has a very broad and safe anchorage, with a narrow entrance, less than a quarter of a mile wide. It is a familiar cruising ground for our squadrons; but a single monitor or two would be adequate to the defence of the town and the island against all attacks likely to be brought against it.

The United States and Greece—Opinion of a Publicist.

Hon. W. S. Lawrence, in noticing the recent pamphlet by the Greek Minister on the progress and present condition of Greece, says:

> "My own diplomatic reminiscences are very distinct as to the early efforts for the establishment of Greek independence. I was the chief of the American Legation in London at the time of the 'untoward' event at Navarino, as the English Government termed it. The manner in which the news of the destruction of the Turkish fleet was received, fully prepared me for the persistence of England, even when Prince Leopold was the intended Sovereign, to restrict independent Greece to the smallest possible limits. Capodistrias, before leaving London, and which was prior to Mr. Gallatin's own return to the United States, applied to that Minister for a passport which might serve for his identification in his journey to Greece, where he was going to assume the Presidency. There was not then, as now, any positive prohibition by law against granting passports to other than citizens, and this, it was considered, was a case where mere instructions intended for ordinary occasions might well be disregarded. Accordingly, a special passport was drawn, omitting, of course, the designation of 'Citizen of the United States,' under the seal of the Legation, signed by Mr. Gallatin as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and attested by me as Secretary of Legation.
>
> In a work now in press in Leipzig I have suggested that, since the total subversion of the previous relative power of the principal States of the world, brought about especially by the development of our resources in the late civil war, and by the general revolutions of the last year, no possible reason can be offered for the perpetuation of the protectorate of the three Powers to the detriment alike of peace and of the co-religionist States subject to Mussulman sway; nor can I understand any motive for permitting these same Powers to maintain Turkish sway in Europe through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, (when, if left alone, the Christians would at once vindicate their claim to the country of their ancestors,) simply because assuming themselves to be the residuary legatees of the Sultan, these Powers cannot make a distribution of the inheritance satisfactory to themselves. Hitherto the United States have taken no part in the affairs of the Levant, and Prussia has been, so far as regards matters in the East, about a nominal member of the omnipotent oligarchy, or has bartered away her vote for more important interests elsewhere. Of course, Russia has always been antagonistic to England and France, and the severe blow which Austria has received will deprive her counsels, at least for some time to come, of much force. To no Powers is the commerce of the Levant of more importance than to Prussia and the United States, or rather there are no two Powers who are in a position so completely to interpose in everything connected with its development. The United States have the second commercial marine in the world, and might well have the largest, while, since the establishment of the Germanic Confederation of the North, Prussia is only surpassed by England and the United States."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

GEN. GRANT AND SOUTHERN NEGROES.

The mendacity which certain journals and their correspondents are guilty of whenever they allude to Gen. GRANT and the business at his headquarters is absolutely without parallel. The last falsehood is to the effect that the most alarming accounts have reached Gen. GRANT's headquarters regarding the defiance of the negroes in connection with the elections, and that Gen. GRANT has sent orders all through the South, instructing the military commanders to keep the peace at all hazards. When it is known that nothing goes out from Gen. GRANT's Headquarters or the War Department except in official shape, the falsity of this statement is at once apparent. No such reports have been received there. Neither has Gen. GRANT issued any special orders about keeping the peace.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee, both majority and minority, will have their reports ready to submit to Congress on Thursday, the 21st inst. The majority report will be against impeachment, and it will be signed by the same members who voted nay in the Committee on the 8th of June last. The minority will be Messrs. BOUTWELL, LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS and THOMAS, as heretofore. Both sections of the Committee are agreed upon one point—that this question must be immediately decided, and it will probably be the only business of the few days that will remain of the first session of the Fortieth Congress. Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY, the chief of the impeachment movement, arrived in the city to-day.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The interest felt here in the result of the elections to be held to-morrow, especially in New-York, is intense. There is little or no betting on the latter State, as everybody believes it will be very close. The Republicans fear heavy frauds in New-York and Brooklyn, as indicated by the registry. Arrangements have been made at several places, including the TIMES Bureau, to receive the returns. A letter from a prominent Republican Member of Congress in Massachusetts received to-day, says that the liquor question will make heavy inroads upon the Republican vote in that State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Private advices from North Carolina state that the Republicans expect to carry the Convention question in that State. The registered white vote exceeds the black by 22,000, notwithstanding which, however, they expect to poll a majority of 15,000 in favor of a Convention.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Major-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General United States Army, is on a tour of inspection of the soldiers' cemeteries, and has visited those of North Carolina. He reports the one at Salisbury in a very bad condition; that at Newbern, very good; at Raleigh, passable, and at Wilmington, discreditable. He is now visiting those in South Carolina, and will proceed thence to Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

ALTERING MUSKETS.

Some time since the Ordnance Department ordered the change of the Springfield rifle musket, which was generally used in the army during the late war, to a breech-loading piece with a smaller calibre. This change was made at the Springfield Armory, and the *modus operandi* was to bore out the rifle of the old musket and insert a heavy lining in the barrel, which reduced the calibre, and cut a six-inch aperture in the upper part of the barrel near the stock, which was covered by a piece of metal on hinges, to be raised when the piece was loaded. The cost of the change amounted to almost the price of the original piece, and the Congressional Ordnance Committee accordingly recommended the suspension of the alterations until after they had investigated the matter, which was complied with, and the investigation is now going on.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government to-day officially promulgated a notification that it had examined and accepted as complete, in accordance with existing laws, thirty-five additional miles of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, (Omaha line,) which acceptance includes the four hundred and ninetieth mile. The records of the Government now show that the road has been completed and is in good running order up to a point only twenty-seven miles east of Cheyenne City. Private advices state that it is completed for fifteen miles further, leaving only twelve miles to be finished before the shriek of the locomotive's whistle will echo through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. The Government will undoubtedly be called on to accept the remaining twenty-seven miles before the first of January.

CHANGE OF TROOPS.

Four companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, heretofore stationed at Lynchburgh, Va., have been ordered to this city, where they will probably relieve a portion of the Twelfth Infantry, now on duty here.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT was closely occupied to-day upon his official reports, so that he received no visitors whatever, beyond his staff officers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

THE FISHER-BRADLEY DIFFICULTY.

The answer of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., to the rule laid upon him by the Supreme Court, in General Term, last week, requiring him to show cause why his name should not be erased from the roll of attorneys of the Court, was handed in to-day by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who asked leave to file it, in order that if there should be anything objectionable in the answer, it might be withdrawn and amended. Mr. BRADLEY subsequently appeared, and attested the answer. It is supposed that the paper will be considered in Chambers, when the Court will determine what course it will take in the matter. The answer is to the effect that the action of Judge FISHER in directing Mr. BRADLEY's name to be taken from the roll as a practitioner at the Bar, was based on a misapprehension of all the facts in the case; that the regular time for the term of the Court to adjourn having passed by, the language used by the respondent upon hearing the decision of the Court did not technically come under the definition of contempt; that the letter written to Judge FISHER, and delivered by the respondent to him, was not a challenge; that if the Court is in doubt as to the correctness of those and other statements, an opportunity is asked for the respondent to produce evidence to substantiate them, such evidence to be submitted to the Court before rendering its decision.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

The War Department, in a General Order issued to-day, announces that all the appointments of commissioned officers provided for by the act of July 28, 1866, having now been filled in accordance with its provisions, a higher standard of qualification, analogous to that which prevailed before the late war, will in future be required of all candidates for appointment. Of Second Lieutenants, as a general rule, one-fourth of the vacancies occurring annually will be filled agreeably to existing laws and regulations from non-commissioned officers in the army. The remainder not filled by the graduating classes of the Military Academy, will be supplied from civil life. The order gives the regulations to be observed in the examination of candidates. Company commanders are required to report to their Colonels all such non-commissioned officers as in their opinion by education, conduct and services seem to merit advancement, and who have served not less than two years in the regular army. On receiving the reports of company commanders, the Colonel will assemble a Board to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of those non-commissioned officers who may appear to him deserving of promotion. The Colonel is required to indorse his remarks on the statement of the Court, and forward them to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

All the mutilated national bank notes sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and exchange for new notes, should be in packages of $500, and should in all cases be canceled before sending, by cutting out the signatures of the officers, otherwise the notes will be returned at the expense of the bank for cancellation.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $2,067,000.

THE SOLICITORSHIP OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

There are no indications of an immediate appointment of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The applications for the position are few in number, the most prominent probably being that of Mr. SLOANAKER, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the first Pennsylvania District. The probability is that the appointment will be made from the Western section of the country.

LARCENIES IN THE TREASURY.

For some time past there have been repeated larcenies of small sums of money and of trifling articles in various drawers in the counting offices of the Treasury Bureau. All the efforts to discover the thief proved unavailing until recently, when the offender was detected in the person of one of the female employes, whose duty it was to dust and prepare the rooms in advance of the arrival of the clerical force in the morning. The amounts stolen were for the most part the property of private parties. Gen. SPINNER, after satisfying himself of the guilt of the accused, dismissed her from employment.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND HORSE FAIR.

The Agricultural Exhibition and Horse Fair held at the National Race Course daily increases in attractiveness by additional entries of farm and grazing stock, and various articles of public and personal utility. The stables contain a large number of valuable horses, some of them of racing celebrity, from all parts of the country. The race for to-day was intended to be for the citizen premium of $1,000, ten miles, out of harness, but the rain compelled a postponement of the contest.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will, for the week ending on the 12th inst., issue two hundred and sixty patents.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Detached—Lieut. J. B. Coghlan, from the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered North. Midshipmen Franklin Harford, Henry Whelan, Abraham B. L. Lillie and Wm. S. Swineburne, from the *Saco* and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman Willie Swift, from the *Susquehannah* and placed on sick leave.

Ordered—Chief-Engineer Thomas Williamson, to the Naval Academy. Masters W. Walsh and T. W. Wendell, to the *Saco*.

Honorably Discharged—Acting Ensign A. B. Prince and Acting Third Assistant Ensign Peter Linsley.

Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to repair the steamship *Tallapoosa*, for the purpose of using her as a dispatch-boat, her capacity being much larger than the *Acotine*, the one now being used for that purpose. The Navy Department has given positive orders that the repairs to the *Gettysburgh*, *Saco* and *Penobscot* be completed some time during this month, when they will be sent to sea. Workmen are now busy removing the boilers from the *Nipsic*. There are five monitors at the Navy-yard, two light draft, the *Casco* and *Chimo*, and three second-class, the *Montauk*, *Mahopac* and the *Saugus*. The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commodore JAMES ALDEN, of the steamer *Minnesota*, dated Toulon, France, Oct. 14, announcing his arrival there, having left Gibraltar on the 9th of October; officers and crew all well. Also a dispatch from Commander J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, of the steamer *Oneida*, dated Simons Bay, Sept. 16, announcing his arrival there on the 31st of August after a passage of twenty-three days from Rio de Janeiro. The authorities were found to be very friendly. His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED, Captain of the *Galatea*, called upon the commander immediately upon his arrival there, and on the following day Commander CREIGHTON dined with him and the officers of the *Galatea*. The Royal Standard was saluted by the *Oneida*. The fever at Mauritius has abated, and at last accounts there were but few cases. A fever of malignant type had made its appearance at Cape Town. Commander CREIGHTON announced that he would leave on the 23d of September for Hong Kong, touching at Singapore. The officers and crew are all well.

Bribing a Fire Inspector—Reply of the Commissioner to Mr. Robbins.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN FIRE COMMISSIONERS,
BUREAU OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday an article signed by Mr. DANIEL C. ROBBINS in reference to the dismissal of JOHN F. HORAN, late an Inspector in this Bureau, for receiving $10 from that gentleman when inspecting his premises and to his censure by the Board of Commissioners for paying the same. The facts are probably as Mr. ROBBINS states, but the conclusions by which he frees himself from blame no reader of his statement will discover. When these facts came to the knowledge of the Board, (not through Mr. ROBBINS,) they were made the ground for charges against Mr. HORAN, and Mr. ROBBINS was waited upon by our Secretary and requested to testify either personally or by affidavit. He narrated the facts as stated by him in his communication, but declined to testify "or to have anything further to do in the matter." He does not appear to see, by his own statement, how grave a responsibility he incurred, or that if he or his partners doubted the authority or were displeased with the action of an Inspector, his redress was to the Department. I should not notice his communication were it not for the concluding passage, in which (ignoring his own position in the matter) he says: "As the case stands it was unfortunate for Mr. HORAN that he was really connected with the Fire Department, and it might have been more wise in Mr. MCKESSON, Sr., to have left the task of reforming City abuses and City officials to the Citizens' Association." I would suggest that the reform should commence with his own action, and that either the "Citizens' Association" or the Grand Jury, if appealed to, would probably lay the greater blame on him who, unsolicited, placed temptation in the way of a City official.

The members of this Board feel able to reform all abuses in the Department which come to their knowledge, as they have done in this case by the removal of Mr. HORAN and the censure of Mr. ROBBINS, and are at all times ready to correct any action of their officers not strictly in accordance with law, with their instructions, and with discipline. The Inspection Law was made, and will be enforced as a protection from danger of fire, and with as much regard to the convenience of individuals as is practicable, and any attempt to evade it by the payment of money to Inspectors or otherwise will, when known, be corrected summarily without regard to person or position. The inspection is a preliminary only, and any party complained of has abundant notice and opportunity to explain and correct the violation before suit. If Mr. ROBBINS had applied to the principal, as he probably would in a business matter, instead of attempting to buy the agent, he would have met with no difficulty. It is hoped that no similar case will again occur, but in case it should I will be grateful for information as to all the facts.

Very respectfully,
M. B. WILSON,
Commissioner in Charge.

Rev. Newman Hall.

The lecture to be given by Rev. NEWMAN HALL on Wednesday evening, as elsewhere advertised, cannot fail to be largely attended. The attendance will be limited, as it is not considered desirable to crowd the hall beyond the number of seats which it contains, therefore tickets should be procured without delay.

De Cordova.

Mr. DE CORDOVA's first lecture of the season will be delivered this evening at Steinway Hall. "Mrs. Fizzlebury's New Girl," a domestic story, is its title.

A Telegram from Gen. Butler.

At the recent reunion of Vermont officers in Burlington, Gen. SHERIDAN was present, and made a brief response to a toast. Several letters and telegrams were read, among them the following:

CAMBRIDGE COURT-HOUSE, Mass.,
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1867.

Gen. Stephen Thomas:

I had fully intended being with my comrades and the soldiers of Vermont at the reunion. The occasion is rendered still more interesting by the reception of your illustrious guest, whom I should have been delighted to honor. Nothing but an imperative call to Court hinders my joining you. Give the right hand with the heart in it for me to every soldier who served with us in the war for the Union. We will save it yet.

B. F. BUTLER.

Gen. Meade and the Presidency.

The Gettysburgh (Penn.) *Star and Sentinel* says, previous to the late election in Pennsylvania the Democracy of that State approached Gen. MEADE to obtain his views respecting the Presidency. It says that the politicians presented the case very plausibly and urged the General to become their candidate. He replied substantially that there were three difficulties in the way:

First—He preferred his present position—a Major-General in the regular army.

Second—He had no taste for the duties of the Presidency.

Third—He called himself a Republican, and intended voting the Republican ticket at the October election.

Still Another Voice from Waterloo.

The machine I got of you in exchange for a Wheeler & Wilson gives entire satisfaction. My family took lessons several days on the W. & W. machine, but could not make it work well. We have no difficulty with the Willcox & Gibbs. My daughter, only thirteen years old, without taking any lessons, learned to use it with success. I am very glad I made the exchange.—*H. B. Smith, Waterloo, N. Y., May 13, 1867.—Adv.*

The European Aristocracy must now depend upon America for the choicest perfume in the known world. The Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" gives out the immediate breath of the growing flower as it perfumes the midnight air of the tropics. Lubin and Jean Marie Farina are eclipsed.

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

We have Frequently Heard Mothers say they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. 35 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Undergarments.

Warm, Durable and Unshrinkable.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 939 Broadway, cor. 22d-st.,
and No. 165 8th-av.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 68 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Silver Plated Ware,

Made by the justly popular manufacturers, the Meriden Britannia Co. and Rogers Smith & Co., whose goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

For sale by
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway,
(One door above Waverley-place.)

Decorated China Dinner Sets.

A SPECIALTY.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

Cut and Engraved Table Glass.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

"On The Fly."

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Libby's Oyster Room, No. 139 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Received daily, fine lots of Rockaway, East River, Saddle Rock, Great Kill and Blue Point Oysters. Served in every style.

As Faces are of many Styles, so should Hats be, and so they are at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, the most extensive retail Hat establishment in the United States.

All the Improved Kinds of Weather STRIPS carefully put up by
TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

A Visit to the Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse of I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, entails no obligation to purchase.

MARRIED.

CONDIL—DE HART.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, assisted by Rev. A. P. Cobb, B. SMITH CONDIL, of Troy, N. J., to SARAH A., daughter of C. A. De Hart, of Newark. No cards.

GIMBERNAT—LILLIE.—JOSEPH O. GIMBERNAT to JULIA, daughter of Benjamin H. Lillie.

OGILBY—SPOONER.—On Saturday, Nov. 2, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., assisted by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., ARTHUR G. OGILBY to ANNIE WARREN, daughter of the late Francis J. Spooner.

SUYDAM—MCRORIE.—At Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, by Rev. W. H. Wheeler, GEORGE H. SUYDAM, of New-York City, to WHITE, daughter of the late John McRorie.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, GEORGE S. AVERY, late Recorder, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his brother, Henry A. Avery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, Washington-st., Hoboken, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 12 A. M.

ANDERSON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Oct. 25, after a protracted illness, PETER ANDERSON, Esq., aged 68 years, formerly a resident at New-Orleans, and more recently at Holly Springs, Miss.

Was buried at West Charlton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 29.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BROWN, son of the late Benjamin M. Brown, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Deer Park, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 3, BENJAMIN M. BROWN, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

FOX.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, IDA THORN, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late Col. Herman Thorn.

GARRISON.—At Garrison's, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 3, Judge JOHN GARRISON, in his 72d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. Phillip's Church, in the Highlands, without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the trains which leave 30th-st., New-York, at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

HARPER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, after a painful illness, ANDREW M. HARPER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts.

MENDELL.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, MARY SOPHIA, wife of Henry Mendell, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHAW.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 3, HENRY SHAW, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, J. G. Shaw, Tarrytown, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. train from 30th-st.

TOLER.—At Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, MARY PENNINGTON, wife of Hugh A. Toler.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday next.

VAN ZANDT.—On Sunday, Nov. 3, REM SUYDAM VAN ZANDT, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 300 East 14th-st., corner of 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., and at Christ Church, Jamaica, at 1 P. M.

WAGSTAFF.—On Monday, Nov. 4, HARRIET LUFF, widow of the late David Wagstaff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., at Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 4, at East Haddam, Conn., DATUS WILLIAMS, M. D., aged 74 years, father of Geo. G. Williams, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New-York.

ZOLLVER.—On Sunday, Nov. 3, HENRY ZOLLVER, at his residence, after a severe illness, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and ex-members of Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 186 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,**

are now completed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing 6 per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator for New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, member of United States House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Government, of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 500 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant Companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American Continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerative rates.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union and Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result.

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at six per cent. on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
Oct. 28, 1867.

**FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,**
No. 669 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS.

High priced, medium and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HASTINGS WINE.

This wine, made by Rowley Bros., at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y., may be procured from them, or at the fruit-store of LOTON & MURPHY, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

**CARD.
QUINTARD IRON WORKS.**

We would inform our customers that arrangements have been made to go on with their work during the repairs to our shops, and that no injury will result to their interest from the fire.

We would also take this opportunity to thank the Fire Department and the officers and members of the Police for their activity, energy and admirable order, thereby preventing a most disastrous loss.

ROGERS & CORYELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMEMBER.

Remember INTRINSIC MERIT is relied upon to sustain BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the following testimony proves they have again restored to health when all other remedies had utterly failed.

TALCOTVILLE, Conn., Sept. 17, 1867.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR: For many years past I have been a suffering invalid. About a year ago my troubles came to a crisis, and my doctors said I must die. I had fits often, and my stomach and digestive organs were so paralyzed that the lightest food would be thrown off undigested, even after being down twelve hours. I wasted away almost to a shadow, and every day expected that death would relieve my sufferings. The doctors had abandoned my case, and my mother determined to try Brandreth's Pills.

She first gave me two, which I kept down eight hours. I then vomited them up entirely undissolved. My mother then powdered four pills and gave them to me in molasses. These stayed down and acted slightly. I continued daily to take them in this way for a month, and each day gradually gained. My appetite returned with full powers of digestion. For the past six months I have daily increased in flesh and strength, and am now a stout, healthy girl.

Hoping my case may induce others suffering from sickness to try the virtues of Brandreth's Pills, I remain yours truly,

MARTHA J. TALCOTT.

I certify that the above statement of my daughter Martha is true.

FLORILLA H. TALCOTT.

We, the neighbors and friends of Martha Talcott, certify that her statement above given is true.

E. H. Moore, A. K. Talcott, Andrew Dexter, Francis Tuttle, Miss Nellie Moore, Miss Emerett Talcott, Mrs. Wealthy A. Dexter.

Principal office, Brandreth Building, New-York, and sold by all druggists.

IN TEN MINUTES.

So swift is RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation that it has been detected IN THE BLOOD and URINE in TEN MINUTES after it has been taken.

THE RESOLVENT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CONTAINS SARSAPARILLIAN,

which is the part of the root where its active medical properties reside. The advertised sarsaparillas, made according to the published formulas, are inert and useless. For the true virtues of sarsaparilla take the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Combined with other ingredients of extraordinary purifying, cleansing, healing, solvent, diuretic, alterative and tonic properties, it cures the most repulsive objects of scrofulous, syphilitic, skin, glandular and eruptive diseases. One bottle will make the most astonishing change in personal appearance.

In kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties its effects are wonderful. The most intense scalding pains, frequent and painful micturitions, and pains in the kidneys, liver, &c., are relieved almost immediately by the RESOLVENT.

The alarming increase of kidney, bladder and urinary difficulties should admonish every one to use the RESOLVENT when a dull, heavy pain is experienced around the kidneys. A few days will remove the complaint and prevent serious sickness.

It purifies the blood, resolves away all diseased deposits, calculus concretions, and renovates the system. One bottle will last ten days, and cure all ordinary skin diseases. Price, $1 per bottle; six for $5. Sold at Dr. RADWAY'S office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Beautiful and durable, from
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
DINNER AND TEA-SETS.
Stylish and inexpensive.
ENGRAVED GLASS,
With crest and initial.
EUREKA COFFEE-POTS.
The best in the world for making good coffee.
BRONZES.
Just opening an invoice.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

**R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,**

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CANNEL COAL TO ARRIVE.

500 tons superior Raith Cannel, per bark *Finland*, selected for house use, and also admirably adapted for steam fire engines or gas purposes.

For sale in lots to suit, by
GEO. W. PECK, Broker,
No. 110 Wall-st.

**SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!**

We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN RICH CUT GLASS, FIRE GILT or BRONZE: also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DOCTOR HOLMES' NEW STORY.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.
By O. W. HOLMES, Author of "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Elsie Venner," &c. 1 vol., 16mo. Morocco cloth. $2.

This volume reproduces in attractive form the story which has been so popular a feature of the *Atlantic Monthly* for the current year. Dr. Holmes has inserted a preface suggested by the publication of the story in book form, in which he good-naturedly refers to some of the criticisms upon his characters, and answers numerous inquiries that would naturally suggest themselves to the reader. The publishers confidently anticipate that the interest which this story has awakened in its serial issue will be greatly increased by its publication in book-form; and that the diverse character of the interest excited and the judgments pronounced upon it while appearing in monthly parts, may be generally known, they append the following notices:

"The *Atlantic* would be quite sufficient for our demands did it contain nothing but Dr. Holmes' 'Guardian Angel.' We are grateful, of course, for the other good things which fill its pages, but they are really works of supererogation when added to Holmes' marvelous romance. The author has never yet been properly estimated. He is regarded as a witty, wise and polished writer, but the majority of readers fail to see in him the most original writer, with the solitary exception of Hawthorne, that America has produced. And no other novelist, not even Hawthorne, has created such perfect, lifelike women as has the author of 'Elsie Venner' and the 'Guardian Angel.'—*New-York Citizen.*

"In the 'Guardian Angel' it is not the personages who are talking, but Dr. Holmes—all the while begging momentous questions at issue; all the while insidiously indoctrinating readers with his own false morality and loose morals. * * * The 'Guardian Angel,' considered as a novel, is almost as deficient in plot as in passion, and is devoid of all movement, because wanting in the human, everyday interest which can alone inspire it. * * Throughout the story Christianity is misinterpreted, the Church slandered, Christians burlesqued, and where no other resource remains the author essays to render what he hates ridiculous by investing it with mean and repulsive accessories."—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

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"The 'Guardian Angel' is pronounced by eminent critics to be a literary failure and by orthodox Christians generally to be a mean attack on ministers of the Gospel. The effort is labored, heavy, lobbish."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

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Those who have not yet read "Circe" have a great pleasure to come. It is one of the most brilliant productions of modern times, written with a rare elegance and power, and telling a plain unvarnished story, in a manner which leads the reader on with deep interest and pleasant suspense till the last page. There is also much scholarship shown, but scholarship deprived of pedantry, and a moral deduced which is worthy of being widely disseminated and taken to heart.—*Court Journal.*

This is an extraordinary book. It is a story of character, not of incident, and it is fraught with a terrible moral.—*Edinburgh Daily Review.*

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Chairman Ex. Com. State Central Com.

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Having learned that certain malicious reports injurious to the reputation of Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, the popular and capable candidate of the Democratic Party for Sheriff, have been circulated, we consider it our duty to state to our fellow-citizens what we know in regard to him. He is a man who, by his own unaided efforts, has raised himself to his present position of popular respect and confidence. He has been twice elected a member of the Common Council from one of the most wealthy as well as respectable districts of the City, and has proved himself to be an efficient, capable and pure representative. No man can make the slightest imputation against his public actions. We know him, however, particularly in his private life, and we desire to say that he is a true, faithful and upright man. In all his career his worst enemies cannot point to a single act which could, by any possibility, be used against him, except that, when a mere boy of about sixteen years of age, he was charged with assault. No other charge or imputation has been or ever can be made against him. Mr. O'Brien is a man whom the people should sustain. When they see a capable man of humble origin struggling against adversity, educating and elevating himself by force of character and unvarying good conduct, and deserving the support of his fellow-citizens, they should take care that malicious defamation from interested partisans should not be allowed to be used to his discredit.

James T. Brady,
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R. Taylor,
T. H. Lane,
Dr. Alfred Powell,
And numerous others.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

A COMPLIMENT TO A POLITICAL OPPONENT.

The *Tribune* of Friday last contains the following generous tribute to a gentleman of the opposite party, who is a candidate for the office of Supervisor:

"Among the rival Democratic candidates, we note the name of Smith Ely, Jr., for Supervisor, and, as we always pay a tribute to a political adversary when we think he deserves it, we take pleasure in saying that Mr. Ely was for several years a Supervisor, and didn't steal a cent, nor let others steal when he could help it. On the contrary, he stood in the Black Hole of rottenness and rascality like Lot in Sodom, arresting villainy where he could, and fighting it even where resistance was hopeless, until he was superseded through the power of 'the Ring.' And he is to-day the same honest, fearless, faithful man he was then.

If any reader of this paragraph has had the bad taste to vote any sort of Democratic ticket, we entreat him to see that it bears the name of Smith Ely, Jr., for Supervisor; if not already on it, scratch one off and put it on. It would be a public calamity to have Mr. Ely defeated."

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The members of this Committee, the officers and members of the district associations, the delegates to the late Syracuse Convention, and all good Republicans, are requested to meet at Union Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear reports on the election returns.

THOS. MURPHY, President.
CHAS H. HALL, A. J. PLUMB, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS, EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.

REMEMBER THAT
ISAAC J. OLIVER
IS YOUR CANDIDATE
FOR SUPERVISOR
FOR THE FULL TERM.

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For Senator,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

FOR SHERIFF,
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For Senator,
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FOR SHERIFF,
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FOR SENATOR SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

For Member of Assembly,
Twenty-first Assembly District,
ROBERT C. BROWNE.

CONSERVATIVE UNION NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Seventh District,
(XVth Ward and parts of IXth and XVIth Wards,)
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
11TH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR,
(LONG TERM.)
SMITH ELY, JR.
This ticket runs through the whole City.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

Cut this out and vote it. It is a legal ballot and properly indorsed:

FOR SUPERVISOR, (Full Term,)
SMITH ELY, Jr.

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STATE OF ALABAMA.

The Coupons of the STATE OF ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. DOLLAR BONDS, due on the first Monday of November, (Nov. 4,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

The Coupons of the CITY OF SAVANNAH, due Nov. 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 1,300 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) TELEGRAPH and MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an election for Trustees of the Bruen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 878 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1867. Said Trustees to serve until the next annual election. Polls open from 3 till 4 o'clock P. M.

SUPERVISOR.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111½	112	Gold	140⅝	140⅞
Coupon, 1881	111⅞	112⅛	June, 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Regist'd '62	105	105½	July, 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117¾	117⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan&July	107½	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg	100¼	100½	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Cou	100⅜	100½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 28 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 57 BROADWAY, Nov. 5, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on THURSDAY, the 13th November proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Monday, the 11th inst., until the 13th of November.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of TEN CENTS per share, payable at this office on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of all taxes,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed until the 13th instant.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEVD OF FIVE PER cent., (5 per cent.,) free of all taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A GOOD ROOM (SECOND floor) and excellent board may be had by a gentleman and wife who appreciate a comfortable, quiet home more than style; terms $40 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address R., Box No. 4,552 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE SOUTHERN family have a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without private table; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 38 East 19th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, and a large front room on the fourth floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. References exchanged.

BOARD REGISTER.—PARTIES DESIRING board in first-class locations, should call at the Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.: elegant rooms on 31st-st., 35th-st. and 36th-st.; boarders directed free.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY LOCATED near Hoffman House will let one or two large and pleasant rooms, with or without breakfast; reference required. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS FOR THE Winter will find a pleasant home in a quiet family, second story, front room and hall bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. Call at 332 West 19th-st.

NO. 125 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, one single room, well furnished, with first-class board, to responsible and permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 140, NEW NO. 240 EAST 12TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely furnished back parlor, with board, for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood first class.

NO. 149 WEST 44TH-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor for gentleman and wife; also single room for a gentleman with board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table only.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a handsomely furnished room, on the second floor, in a private house.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 104 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished, either en suite or separately, with first-class board.

NO. 33 EAST-24TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let to gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A genteel family, may be obtained at No. 212 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, breakfast if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bath, gas, &c.; may be had by a first-class gentleman at $8 per week. Inquire at 33 East 27th-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET IN a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 271 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT unfurnished rooms and board for about $30; references. Address V. H., Box No. 5,571 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, with one or two rooms, for the Winter, in first-class locality. Address A. F. C. Box No. 649 Post-office.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suite, to let without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM ON SECOND floor; handsomely furnished; on Madison-av. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board at No. 50 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, for gentlemen only. No. 373 2d-av., corner 26th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. E. KEMBLE, THE GREAT clairvoyant, after an absence of several years, has returned to New-York and taken apartments at No. 106 Bleecker-st., where he can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, death, &c.; absent friends, &c.; lost or stolen property, &c. Consultation—Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 38x81, lot 125 feet deep, and one 28x70, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to
J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av.,
from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,
Or to
WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the renting of stores and dwellings and purchasing and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and entire charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS full-sized brown-stone house and lot on 21st-st., within a few doors of 5th-av. House in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class brown-stone English basement No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. House 20 feet wide, elegantly decorated and frescoed in oil; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON THE SHORE OF THE HUDSON,

between Tarrytown and Sing Sing, for sale; thirty acres, with beautiful building sites; magnificent river views from every part; well wooded, unfailing spring; capable of division in small lots; one-half mile from station; neighboring society of the best class. Inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A PLEASant residence, containing 11 finished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees, superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated; early possession and favorable terms given; lot about three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, containing 88 acres of land most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, N. J., one mile from station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on the turnpike road leading to Morristown; one hour and a half from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate in this City or State, a cotton plantation situated in Southwestern Georgia, containing 3,600 acres, 1,600 of which are now under cultivation. For particulars address S., Box No. 2,871 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for City property, forty miles from New-York, on the Hudson; contains 328 acres; has good dwelling-house, barns, &c. For particulars apply to C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 19 Broad-st., room No. 69.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, grounds well laid out, within 30 miles of City Hall, in exchange for good quality wines, in bond, or will exchange for improved property in Brooklyn. Address Post-office Box No. 225 Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.

PARKER, YOUNG & CO.,
NO. 5½ PINE-ST.,
offer the following furnished houses for the Winter in

West 27th-st., at	$800	West 22d-st., at	$800
West 34th-st., at	650	West 34th-st., at	300
West 38th-st., at	400	West 23d-st., at	333
West 29th-st., at	325	West 36th-st., at	350
Lexington-av., at	350	2d-av., at	200

And several first-class houses on 5th and Madison avs.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 5th-av., Murray Hill; a fully furnished three-story brown-stone house on 47th-st., for two years and a half; a very handsomely furnished house on Lexington-av., at $350 per month; and many other first-class furnished and unfurnished houses in fine locations. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, OR FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 West 34th-st.; it is full size, contains all outfits, and is in complete order; early possession can be had. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNtry residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston Post road, consisting of a large dwelling house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE COMPLETELY furnished, gas and water, in New-Jersey, forty minutes' from City Hall by horse cars, to let very low to a careful tenant; owner going away. Two ladies would board. F. W. BOUND, No. 72 Murray-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house No. 668 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE, TWO STORY, containing eight rooms; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession given; located in 51st-st., west side. Apply, from 12 to 3, to J. H. DOUGHTY, No 153 Bowery.

TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING eight rooms, gas throughout, well and cistern, water in kitchen; pleasantly situated in Orange, N. J., three minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Inquire of N. W. PIERSON, No. 52 East Main-st., Orange, N. J.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size; steam heat and hoistway, and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent by a private family; central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV., 23D AND 24TH STS.—Families or single gentlemen desiring permanent accommodations, with board, will find rooms, en suite or single. The restaurant recently added affords unusual attractions to those who wish to live a la carte.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests, under the management of J. M. STAPLES, late of Stevens House, New-York.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address

TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & CORLEY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS—WINTER styles. Winter hats for ladies and children. Great bargains this day at L. BINNS' Premium Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please call and see the Premium Bonnets.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &c.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS' SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &c., &c.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS,
UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S
DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS,
and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
RICH PARIS SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES—AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS
EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES
IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A SPLENDID WHOLESALE STOCK
OF CLOAKS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL
On MONDAY, Nov. 4,
BY S. D. SCHUYLER,
No. 250 CANAL-ST.

The newest and choicest styles will be offered at nearly the cost of materials alone. All wanting Cloaks or Materials to make them of should see this stock before purchasing. Do not forget the number, 250 CANAL-ST., between Elm and Centre sts., and directly opposite Earles' Hotel.

THE ELYSIAN BED,
PATENTED BY
J. E. FISHLEY, LATE WITH PATON & CO.
LACE CURTAINS
AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 56 East 13th-st.,
TWO DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PRICES STILL DOWN
In narrow and wide Ribbons,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
$1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward.
LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

Uncut Velvets, Corded Silks, and other Bonnet Materials, very cheap.

Our Satins are $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.

We have bargains in
REAL LACES, THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE,
CLUNY, &c., &c.

A line of real French Valenciennes at 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard, bargains, (warranted French.)

GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, this week unusually low.

Our best Kid Gloves are warranted every pair; cheapest in the City.

Line of Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, at $1 50, $2 and $2 50.

Look at our Job Trimming counter. Everything sold at about half POPULAR PRICES.

Dress Silk Fringes, every color and width, cheap.

NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS READY TO-DAY.

The cheapest Yankee Notions in this City.

Ladies' Corsets, (whalebone,) 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50; below regular prices.

Our Dress Trimming Department, full of everything suitable for Cloak and Dress Trimmings, at still lower prices.

Black and Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets in Bismarcks, Browns, and every other desirable shade, all widths, cheap.

Crapes cut on the bias.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
FELT, VELVET, SILK PLUSH, AND STRAW HATS
AND BONNETS,
at 10c., 20c., 25c., 38c., 75c., $1 and upward.
Bonnet Rooms crowded with everything new.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERY AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
will commence to sell this week
ALL THE BEST PRINTS made at 12½c. per yard.
ALL THE BEST DELAINES, at 18c. per yard.
GOOD PRINTS, at 8c. per yard.
GOOD DELAINES, at 12½c. and 16c. per yard.
ATLANTIC MILLS HEAVY SHEETING, at 12½c.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 8c., 10c., and 12½c.

Canton Flannels, All Wool Flannels, Blankets, Ticks, Linens, Damasks, Towels, Crashes, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
will offer this week the following
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS:

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, all colors, from auction, at 75c. per yard, regular value $1 25.

LUPIN'S FRENCH POPLINS, all colors, from auction, at 75c., sold this season at $1 50.

FINE PARIS QUALITY EMPRESS CLOTHS, all new colors, at 75c., just half price.

PARIS PLAID POPLINS, double width, from auction, at 50c. a yard and upward.

FANCY DRESS GOODS, new styles, from auction, only 25c. a yard and upward.

Ladies will find the price of all the above goods as cheap in currency as they were ten years ago in gold, when the cost and duty was less than half of to-day.

W. K. PEYTON
HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
at prices which are really astonishing.
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.
N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS,
SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1s. up, at GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
No. 170 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.
Importer and manufacturer
of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

TO THE LADIES—STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway, will open their CLOAK department on MONDAY, November 4, with all the latest Paris FASHIONS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 751 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS., will offer on Monday the

GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

since the war.

In consequence of the great decline in prices, at the heavy auction sales of the past week, they now offer

ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 50, at $1 00 per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 25, at 75c. per yard.
Of the quality heretofore sold at $1 00, at 65c. per yard.
and the finest imported at same reduction.
SILK in great variety,
PLUSHES in all colors,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
at same reduction.

PARIS KID GLOVES,

In all colors, heretofore at $1 75, now $1 25.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 50, now $1.
In all qualities, heretofore at $1 25, now 75c. Great bargains.

The largest assortment of

CLOAKINGS

in the City at same reduction.

LYONS SILK VELVETS
AND
SHAWLS

at the same reduction.

NEWEST PATTERNS PRINTED DELAINES, 18c.
STANDARD PRINTS, fast colors, 12½c.
4-4 BLEACH SHIRTINGS at 10c.
Finer qualities in same proportion.

WALKING SUITS.
Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of the above
IMPORTED BY US
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
THE VERY LATEST STYLES,
AND AT LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S
CORSETS REDUCED.
ELEGANT SHAPES,
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., just received
DIRECT FROM PARIS.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

We have
THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE
IN NEW-YORK,
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AND
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY
FROM
25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY
PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.

Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID,
AND
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.

There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is

NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY

sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!

BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Real Laces, Millinery Laces,
Plush and Felt Hats, &c.,
Hosiery and Underware,
Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods,
PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c.,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

$30,000 WORTH OF
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS,
WINDOW-SHADES, TABLE-COVERS, &c.,
Damaged by fire and water at the late fire, No. 23 Bowery.

This stock being badly damaged, must be sold immediately at some price.

Store open from 7 A. M. until 9 o'clock in the evening.
No. 23 Bowery, near Bayard-st.
Store to let.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

CARPETS.

H. O. FARRELL.—GREAT SLAUGHTER IN the Carpet market. Having received from Hadden & Haggerty's closing out auction sales over 1,000 pieces Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at prices less than before the war, offer for the next thirty days greater inducements than has ever been offered before at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av; $500,000 worth of Parlor, Bedroom and Office Furniture, around the corner at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
WE OFFER AT
47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Our Wholesale Stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

FOR SIXTY DAYS, WE WILL SELL
AT RETAIL FROM OUR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT PRICES

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
BUSINESS SUITS FROM.....$8 TO $22.
DRESS SUITS FROM.......$15 TO $30.
OVERCOATS FROM.........$7 TO $30.
PANTS AND VESTS FROM $1 TO $10.
KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON.
No. 47 Chambers-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
FINE CLOTHING!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON.
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING,

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is perfectly capable of waiting on a lady; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the most satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the highest reference given. Call for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 137 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; prefers a good home more than high wages; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 88 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, lately landed, would like the care of grown children, nursery governess, or any employment where the services of a nice, educated person may be required. No. 153 (new No.) West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 9th-st., third floor, right.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; understands baking thoroughly; has no objection to assist in plain washing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 219 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in a club house; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen; most unexceptionable references. Address COOK, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Watts-st., near Canal-st., third floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in either City or country; she is very efficient as cook, and can undertake the work of a private family, boarding-house or hotel; good references. Apply at No. 151 Gold-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; is willing and kind to children; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable young women, one as cook, the other as laundress; have 4 years' City reference from their last employment. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches and can make all kinds of desserts and excellent cake; best of reference. Call or address at No. 28 Greenwich-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, finery, linens, and all her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork if required; the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; can give the very best of City reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and assist with chamberwork, if required. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, by a respectable young woman; would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as good, plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has six years and six months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; has best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 156 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference for two years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, having the very best of City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork, or wait on grown children. No. 135 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; Scotch, Protestant; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good reference. Call or address No. 379 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; City or country; would like the privilege of having a grown girl with her, or as general housework. Apply for one day at No. 326 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best reference for four years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 358 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO do washing and ironing; understands baking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 184 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, family washing or going out by the day; can be seen at any time. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; six years' City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 346 East 23d st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL woman; first-class laundress; can do up muslin and French fluting; has good references. Call at No. 94 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; good baker; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 345 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress, and would assist with housework or children; City reference. Can be seen at No. 329 East 24th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; has the very best of City reference; has no objections to go to Newport, R. I., to a good family. Call for two days at No. 28 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of a baby in a private family. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, in the City or country, as a good cook and to wash and iron. Call, or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 233 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson or Singer sewing-machine; good City reference. Can be seen at 1,214 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable woman, as infant's nurse; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 75 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT as seamstress by the day or week; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 11 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or first-class waitress in a private family. Can be seen in the shoe-store, 694 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as lady's maid; is a good dressmaker and understands hair-dressing; has the best of reference from respectable families in Europe. Call at 10 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable person as competent nurse and seamstress; can operate on machine; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY HIGHLY EDUCATED, a situation as copyist or cashier in New-York. Address A. M., Box No. 2,896 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as plain sewer and chambermaid. Call at No. 313 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; willing to assist at chamberwork. Call at No. 445 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; a waitress wishes a situation, also, both together, in a private family; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st., to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid in a private family; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to obtain a situation for two excellent girls, with the best of reference; one as Protestant cook, one as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go together. Please call at No. 208 West 21st-st., on Monday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE with a lady as companion or to teach two children two hours a day as compensation for a home; excellent references as to ability, &c. Address W. G., Station D, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an excellent cook, with a capable little daughter of 12 years of age; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR LAdies and gentlemen; does all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting at a reasonable price. Apply to No. 159 West 27th-st., first floor up stairs, back room.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST society would like a situation as companion for an elderly or invalid lady, or would take charge of a family of motherless children. Address S. A. T., Station G.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; is a good fitter. Address X. Y. Z., Station D.

A HEALTHY YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, with full fresh breast of milk, having lost her babe, wishes to get a baby to nurse; will have all the care of a mother; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 225 East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A PERSON WOULD TAKE A FAMILY'S washing or gentleman's at her house. Call or address at No. 4 Jane-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or groom, or take care of a road team; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address two days at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, situations; the man is a capital vegetable gardener and understands the care of horses; his wife is willing to do all kinds of in-door work; large wages not expected; City references given. Address J. J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as waiter or to attend an invalid gentleman; most respectable doctor's references. Address W. P., No. 22 West 29th-st., at his present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a respectable man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; highest reference given. Call at M. A. Coleman's harness-store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address M. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young man, as waiter in a private family; has excellent references, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address G. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference will be given. Address HERMAN BANTJE, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Frenchman; he is experienced, from Paris, London and New-York; he has good references. V. L., No. 130 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as gardener; married; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of greenhouse, flower grounds, fruit and vegetables; wife is a good plain cook; best of reference from last place. Address G., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation in a private family as coachman; would make himself generally useful; perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—I WANT TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for my coachman, who is a first-class man and worthy of a good situation. Call on or address R. C., coachman, Briggs & Brothers' private livery stable, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, of many years experience; best of reference given from last place. Call on or address J. JOHNSTON, No. 126 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 157 Pearl-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man without family as coachman; has the best of City reference from his present employer. Apply at No. 212 West 26th-st., at the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as coachman and groom; can give best of references. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; no objections to the country; the best of references given. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARrived from Europe, a situation as butler or valet; can speak English and French and give good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and gardener; would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family by a respectable man of experience and character. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best of City references given. Address J. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITuation in a private family; can give City reference. Apply for two days at No. 175 3d-av., near 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH lady of education and well acquainted with her own language, to assist in translating; no knowledge of foreign languages required; but reference to respectability has to be given. Address T. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and hair-dressing; French preferred; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply at No. 15 West 17th-st., for three days, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS TO assist in chamberwork. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 20 East 16th-st.. Wages, $12 per month.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR HEAD of White Goods Department.

LEE, BLISS & CO.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER. ADDRESS Box No. 2,865, stating terms and references.

AGENTS WANTED:—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly.

Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMbre, Française instruite qui a de bonnes recommendations en ville. S'addresser au Numero 15, 25 ieme, rue à l'est pour deux jours à 9 heur A. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT
FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR
USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 606 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK........Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$90
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY......Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Dec. 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA........Nov. 6
TARIFA........Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE........SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, CUTTING........SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON........SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL........SATURDAY, Nov. 30
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $310 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 6.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
United States mail steamship
MOUNT VERNON
will leave for above ports from Pier No. 21, North River on FRIDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LEMESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, leaves Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, leaves Saturday, Nov. 9.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid Steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights by this line always low.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will sail on the 16th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

CROMWELL LINE.
WEDNESDAY STEAMSHIP for New-Orleans. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. ED. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 186 South-st.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River.
All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day.
Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 28 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

STEAMBOATS.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M. mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.
2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.
6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.
7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.
8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.
9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.
10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.
12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.
13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth avenue.
15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.
2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.
3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth the Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.
4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.
5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.
6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.
7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.
9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.
10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.
11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.
12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.
13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.
15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of NATHANIEL DOLE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, before John Hatch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of NATHANIEL DOLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.
Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 38 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 685 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nursery governess; the highest reference furnished of her ability and willingness to take entire charge of the children she may be employed to teach. Address E. O. W., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY TWO PROTestant ladies, (natives of France,) board in a young ladies' school in or near the City where teaching French and music would be part of the remuneration. Address G. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH. Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE farm of the subscriber, on Saturday last, a very dark bay COLT, shading on the brown, four years old, long tail, no white on him, about 16 hands high. Whoever will give information respecting him, or return him to the subscriber at Morrisania, will receive the above reward.
ALEX. BATHGATE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
Director........MAX MARETZEK.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will perform during the present week
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, at 8,
Second and last time of Lessing's immortal drama,
EMILIA GALOTTI.
Received on its first performance with great enthusiasm.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN THE TWO CHARACTERS:
EMILIA AND THE COUNTESS ORSINA.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, for the first time,
THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, at 1,
GRAND JANAUSCHEK MATINEE.
NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF THE OPERA.
Full notice will be given of the first performance of Gounod's celebrated new Opera,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director.
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF BOTH THE OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC COMPANIES.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT with the most fashionable audiences.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. RENEWED TRIUMPH.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 5,
IL FAUT QU'EN PORTE OUVERTE ON FERMEE,
in which M. LA ROCHE will appear, and
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.
Cleopatre (second appearance)........Mlle. Reitles.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBRAY."
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 5,
"MRS. FIZZLEBURY'S NEW GIRL,"
"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR."
TUESDAY EVENING, 12th November,
"THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE, JILKS vs. JILKS."
TUESDAY EVENING, 19th November.
Reserved and unreserved seats can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 865 Broadway; Chickering, No. 652 Broadway; Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, No. 845 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall, and unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

TRENOR'S OPENING NIGHT.
SOIREE DANSANTE
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 1,
At his new and magnificent
DANCING ACADEMY AND BALL-ROOM,
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.
A limited number of tickets can be obtained at the rooms. A full band of music, under the direction of Mr. G. H. Wallace, will be in attendance.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Constafle of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of
Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Counsel of France,
who is about leaving for Europe.
The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.
The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.
The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.
The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.
The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.
Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Saturday, Nov. 9.
The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.
Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.
The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:

1,150,000 pounds iron,	100,000 pounds steel, assorted
3,000 pounds copper,	10,000 pounds chains, assorted,
1,000 pounds copper bottoms,	15,000 bolts,
1,000 pounds lead,	1,000 stove feet,
500,000 pounds horse-shoes	5,000 broom handles,
500,000 pounds mule-shoes,	500 lamp chimneys,
600 empty bottles,	600 pieces lampwick.

Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, cash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, fire brick, &c., &c.
Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber:

5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank	5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank,
8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank,	3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank.
7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank	12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank,	
10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank,	

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, four-story brick building, No. 631 11th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., 26x100; two stores on first floor, in good order.
Four-story brick building, No. 348 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x100, in excellent order; has oil-painted halls; rented by the month to good tenants.
ALSO,
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—One valuable lot, north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.
SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.—Two lots, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.
Maps at office of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their warehouse, Nos. 100 and 102 Reade-st., their entire stock, consisting of Whitney, castor, fur, beaver, Irish frieze, black cloth, fancy cassimere, Scotch and English Tweed, frock, sack and business coats, pants and vests. The above goods are made up expressly for the City trade, and well worthy the attention of buyers. Terms, under $250, net cash; over $250 three months approved indorsed notes.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Alfred W. Lowerre, Esq., Referee, the valuable houses and lots Nos. 269, 271, 273 and 275 East Houston-st., and No. 186 Suffolk-st.
The above property is well located and well worthy the attention of real estate buyers.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.
For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the Referee, No. 96 Warren-st., or at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 16th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FRENCH GENtleman capable of taking the entire charge of the French Department in a large boarding school, an unmarried man, and one acquainted with drawing, and fencing, as well as with the English language. Address TEACHER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER INTENDS DEvoting her afternoons to instruction in French; her long experience and invariable success both in Paris and this City, can give perfect confidence. Very respectable references given. Address M. B., No. 77 West 17th-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

MR. W. M. HOWLAND, A GRADUATE of Harvard, and experienced in teaching, desires to prepare one or two pupils for College; excellent references will be given. Address No. 37 Lafayette-place.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS—An English lady experienced in teaching English, Music and French wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 132 6th-av.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR PLACES to teach, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TEACHING OR COPYING. Address MISS M. H. S., No. 353 West 30th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Two performances in the lecture-room each day, commencing at 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
The management beg to announce the inauguration of a brief season of
LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
commencing with Westland Marston's beautiful drama, entitled
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE PRIDE OF BIRTH,
produced with new scenery, new costumes, new effects.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
the first ever captured alive.
An extensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
LIVING SKELETON.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
THE GREATEST
STAR DANSEUSE OF THE WORLD
whose performances are pronounced by the
PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the true interpretation of the
POETRY OF MOTION.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
AND
Sig. GIOVANI LUPO.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THE THEATRE,
AT CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the accomplished Parisian equestrienne,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
IN HER GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
First week of the latest Parisian novelty,
LES NAINS GROTESQUES.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY.
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
and the entire strength of the
GREATEST COMBINATION
OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from all parts of the world, ever brought together in this country, in singularly diversified
NOVEL AND STARTLING FEATS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c.; children, 50c. Begins at 8.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF grand, square and upright piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

JENNYS & SONS ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES for sale or to rent, or sold on installments, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at all prices. No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

LECTURES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture, by request, on *The Relations of Great Britain and America in Connection with the late War*, at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1. Can be procured at Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Carter Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Randall's, No. 770 Broadway, and Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES BY THE eloquent orator E. H. UNIAC, Esq., at the Cooper Institute WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1867, under the auspices of Stryker and Dodge Divisions of the Sons of Temperance. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at No. 172 William-st.; S. D. Foot, No. 46 Cliff-st.; Station D, Bible House.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esq., will read a paper on "*The City of New-York—To-day.*"
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1867.
The firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. expires this day by its own limitation. HECTOR MORISON and J. H. WHITEHOUSE retire.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
HECTOR MORISON,
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)
The business of the house will be continued by ED. M. WHITEHOUSE and GEORGE M. WHITEHOUSE, who have formed a copartnership under the name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., ED. WHITEHOUSE, as special partner, contributing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in cash.
ED. M. WHITEHOUSE,
GEO. M. WHITEHOUSE,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, (Special.)

COPARTNERSHIP.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a men's furnishing goods business, to be continued at the old established stand, under the name of J. H. LITCHFIELD & CO.
J. H. LITCHFIELD,
CHAS. H. FRYE,
No. 61 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, UNDER THE FIRM name of CHAS. SHIELDS & CO., Lithographers, No. 23 Platt-st., do hereby mutually agree to dissolve their copartnership from this date. CHAS. SHIELDS will continue the business and settle all the accounts of the late firm.
CHAS. SHIELDS,
JOHN FORST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BARSTOW, EDEY & CO. expires this day by its own limitation, A. BARSTOW retiring. The business will be continued under the firm name of ALBERT R. EDEY & CO.
ALBERT R. EDEY,
J. VAN SCHAICK ODDIE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1867.

MR. F. A. HILLARD RETIRES TO-DAY from our firm. H. C. STIMSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS EDUCATORS.—A THIRD or half interest in the best located, most popular and successful business college in New-England, will be sold to a young man competent to assume charge of a department of instruction, and to share in the responsibilities of management; to parties applying in good faith, every advantage for investigation will be granted. Address, with real name, BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 cash in the manufacturing of a first-class staple article (patented) of immense consumption, paying over 100 per cent; $12,000 cash now invested; no debts, and parties unobjectionable. The opportunity is a rare one for an honest business man. Address H. H. & CO., Box 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters, tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH—Patent for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR sale, located in the best part of the City down town; a very rare chance for a business man. All information given by addressing RESTAURANT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST IN A very valuable patent. Can be seen at rear of No. 47 Ann-st., second floor, New-York.
ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN.

MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Stock, Fixtures and good-will; house and store to let; No. 242 8th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL EPPSTEIN, plaintiff, against BERNARD EPPSTEIN, defendant; summons for relief. To the defendant, Bernard Eppstein: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Oct. 28, 1867.
H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Tryon Row, New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1867.
H. STEINERT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,
Will be presented Tom Taylor's successful play of
HENRY DUNBAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 7, THE HONEY MOON.
FRIDAY, Nov. 8, HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY, Nov. 9, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
The cast of the above plays will contain the names of the following artists: Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss C. Carman and others.
A series of
LEGITIMATE COMEDIES,
now in active preparation.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Miss FANNY B. PRICE
who will appear in her successful rendition of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FRIDAY, Nov. 8, first and only Benefit of
MISS FANNY B. PRICE.
SATURDAY, LAST PRICE MATINEE.
MONDAY, NOV. 11, THE WORRELL SISTERS.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES.
INSHAVOGUE. THE FLORENCES. THRICE MARRIED.
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
by Mr. FLORENCE.
THE GREAT SNEEZING SONG, by Mrs. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY, SECOND FLORENCE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT OF
MISS BLANCHE CHAPMAN.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
SHYLOCK........Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
GRATIANO........Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN.
ALSO, CINDERELLA.
CLORINDA........Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEASON OF 1867-68.
SERIES OF GRAND ORATORIOS.
Mr. L. F. Harrison begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of Six Grand Oratorios, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 28	THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12	SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25	THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23	THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20	JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19	ELIJAH.

Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima-Donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
and the grand chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Subscription Tickets for the Six Oratorios, including Reserved Seats, $5.
Can be obtained at all the Music Stores. Ticket office No. 112 Broadway; Irving and Steinway Halls.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
FOURTH SEASON—1867-68.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS
(Including a Reserved Seat)
For the four remaining of
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES,
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music Store, No. 865 Broadway, and at the Office at Steinway Hall.

IRVING HALL.
Hon. MRS. YELVERTON.
FIRST READING.
Selections from
THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH POETS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1867.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets on sale at Irving Hall and the music-stores.

THE "PILGRIM,"
Corner Broadway and 15th-st. SIXTH WEEK, and great success of the noblest Religious Entertainment in the world.
COL. BALLING'S LAST AND BEST COMPOSITION,
"THE RIVER OF DEATH,"
is just completed, and will be added to the already magnificent series on MONDAY. Several important additions to the GRAND TRANSFORMATION FINALE will be brought out at the same time, making it the most beautiful and impressive spectacle ever presented.
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES, AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S PAINTINGS,
STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 10 o'clock. For description see catalogue.

DODWORTH HALL.
MONDAY, Nov. 4, and four following nights, at 8 o'clock
MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "MRS. BROWN."
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 120 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—C. H. Rivers' new rooms, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court. These elegant rooms are unsurpassed by any in this country. Now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a description of the German.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 377½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere gained, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

JUST PUBLISHED, (354 PAGES)—THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, a Treatise on the Causes, Consequences and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, and the Various Forms of Premature Decay, by Dr. A. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address. The Doctor can be consulted as usual, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5; Paris, London and New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Italian Movements—The Fenians—Political Speeches and Dinners—Mr. Lloyd Garrison—Mr. Boynton—Sporting, Theatricals, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1867.

Long before this letter can reach you, you will know the result of the events in Italy which we are all now watching with impatient interest. At this moment disturbances seem to be pending, and, as in all previous history, once light the torch in Europe and there is no telling how far the havoc may extend. It could only be by a perverse fatuity that the Emperor NAPOLEON committed himself to a renewed intervention in Italian affairs. If he does it, it will be the crowning mistake of his life. No one wants him in Rome. The Pope has not even asked for his troops, and the other dignitaries of the Church have summed up their estimation of him in the epithet "Judas Iscariot." The inhabitants of the city are bitterly hostile to the French, and the Italian people, backed by the opinion of the rest of Europe, would unquestionably make a determined resistance to the restoration of a French despotism. Why, then, is LOUIS NAPOLEON constantly reopening the Roman question? Because, say his supporters, he deems his honor pledged to maintain existing "guarantees." The entire Liberal Party in France is against him, and it is not certain that he would even obtain the support of the clergy in the next elections, which appears to be his principal aim. If this discord between NAPOLEON and the Italian Government ends in hostilities, the part which England will play is not uncertain. One of our journals justly remarks that "the public opinion of Europe now demands that nations shall not be interfered with in regulating their own affairs." So much at least has been gained in international policy. Probably the disapprobation of England may act more powerfully than any other cause to dissuade the Emperor from this dangerous enterprise. One would have thought that the lesson of Mexico was too recent to have allowed of the possibility of the blunder being repeated. The Emperor has for the present decided in favor of peace, but no one has any confidence in his intentions.

While this complication is sufficient to keep the Continent in a state of disquietude, we have our own troubles nearer home. The aspect of the Fenian conspiracy is such as to give rise to much anxiety, especially to all true friends of Ireland, who are heartily desirous of seeing Irish grievances redressed, and who know that nothing would retard wise legislation so effectually as the scenes with which we are threatened during the Winter. There are probably not a dozen men in all England who are opposed to a just settlement of Irish claims, if only any one had the sagacity to point out what would be a just settlement. Next session the question will occupy a prominent position in the debates, and how the Irish cause is to be advanced by a series of cold-blooded murders, or by the work of incendiaries, passes the imagination to conceive. The organization is undoubtedly powerful for mischief. It cannot gain the independence of Ireland, but a system of terrorism may be spread throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles. Attacks on property might be made, or assassinations committed at numberless points, until a sense of general insecurity was spread abroad, and a new reign of terror would be inaugurated. But can any sane man doubt which side would suffer the most severely in the end? In contests like these is it the weaker or the stronger which prevails? Is England, with its organized government, its immense wealth, its great resources, its potential strength, its standing army and navy, to be conquered by a few thousand Irishmen fighting under every disadvantage? Some true Irish patriot might yet be the savior of his countrymen by warning them of the certain consequences which attend a struggle between unequally matched forces. There may be the same gallantry on both sides, but *numbers* will settle the contest. And once let the fierce, cruel spirit be set raging in the breasts of the English lower classes—once let a "panic" arise, and a cry for vengeance on the Irish be excited, and well might we all tremble for the consequences. I fervently hope such a day of evil will never be witnessed, but the Irish, by their present follies, are bringing it on. They are sending threatening letters to the Cabinet Ministers, and to the principal members of Parliament. The newspapers have not escaped their attention, and, if we might believe half they say, a general massacre of our public men might be looked for within the next six months. But of course nobody does believe them. I happen to know some of the threatened men, and I can answer for it that if the Fenians meant to strike terror into their bosoms they have completely failed. They go about their business without being at all alarmed for their safety.

There have been fewer political speeches made during this recess than we are in the habit of being favored with by holiday-making legislators. In nine cases out of ten these Parliamentary apologies are not worth reporting; but, after all the ingenuity that can be exercised, a newspaper must have something beside the usual scraps to set before its readers. Lord CLARENDON has stepped in very opportunely to the rescue. He made an address to the working-classes at Coventry, which very happily touched upon all the vexed questions of the day, without committing the speaker to any expressions which may be deemed unpopular. But then Lord CLARENDON is an experienced Foreign Secretary, and has learnt the virtues of diplomacy. He does not take a very striking or original view of our present situation: but his remarks were full of common sense. He exhorted the workingmen to avail themselves of all the means of education open to them, to avoid class hatreds, and to keep clear of trades unions. How much of this counsel is likely to be taken it is needless to inquire. Those of your readers who have learnt the market value of good advice will probably be able to judge for themselves. The Potters and the Beales have more influence with the workingman than anybody else in the kingdom, because they judiciously accommodate their language to his inclinations. They find out what he is craving for, and then recommend him to possess himself of it. This is the only way to make advice palatable. Lord CLARENDON, however, was obliged to make a speech, and he did it with as little offence as possible. He has seen too much of public life to have made it at all if he could decently have avoided it. Mr. DISRAELI is much in the same plight. He cannot well refuse the Edinburgh invitation, and yet he knows that a thousand critics will fasten on every word he utters, and it will be a remarkable thing if some of them cannot contrive to pick a very large hole in his coat. Does it not strike you as a little curious that the University of Edinburgh intends to confer honorary degrees on Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. LOWE on the same day—two men who have been fighting for different sides all through the campaign on Reform? Perhaps a kind of rough justice is being done. The wise men of modern Athens may consider that, by rewarding the turpitude of Mr. DISRAELI and the sturdy honesty of "BOB LOWE," the general cause of morality is left precisely where it was before. DISRAELI alone they could scarcely have swallowed; but DISRAELI, seasoned with LOWE, is just manageable. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer can contrive to find a satisfactory answer to the strictures of the *Quarterly* reviewer, he will have added another to his many brilliant achievements.

Mr. LLOYD GARRISON is having what may be described as a "splendid time" in England. Few men have eaten more public dinners in a shorter space of time than he has got through of late. He finds everywhere warm friends, for the old Abolition Party in England did not waver during the war of secession, although Americans, like Rev. Mr. BOYNTON, Chaplain to Congress, take a delight in representing that all England was opposed to the North. Poor Mr. BOYNTON! His *History of the Navy* reminds me very much of his prayers during the session. The same style characterizes both compositions; but of the two I think the prayers were the more striking. He never used—do you remember?—to *supplicate* for mercies so much as to *demand* them off-hand, in the name of the American Congress. He was a very terrible personage to look upon, and I do not know what earthly power could have stood before him. The free and careless manner in which he is in the habit of dispatching his orders to another world must often have staggered his hearers, and now we behold him delivering herculean blows at poor old England! Could he not hit one of his own size? His assaults are all the more fearful because they are administered through the medium of the third person—a favorite form with this excellent pastor, who appears to doubt the weight of his own personality. He always writes thus, (as he used to pray,) "It is believed that England," &c.; "it is supposed that Englishmen," &c. Poor little gentleman! What a rage he must be in, and what a horrible doom it would be to live in the same house with him! Imagine him asking to be helped at table in his habitual language—"It is believed that the pepper would be serviceable to me," "it is supposed that half a spoonful of Christian charity would do me no harm"—and so on! I wonder whether the good soul will come and board with me at my expense? My house is open to him—yea, and my heart also. But, as I was saying, Mr. GARRISON has had practical proof of the fact that quantities of people in England sympathized fully with the North all through the war. Here as everywhere else, on all questions that arise, opinions were divided; and the same thing could be said of our own policy of reform, of NAPOLEON's career, of GARIBALDI's exploits, of everything under the sun. Mr. GARRISON meets his friends without taunting them with the unkindness of persons they are not responsible for, and never even heard of. Among the pleasing things that Mr. GARRISON said was that he meant to return home next week. He intends to coöperate with us in everything; he carries away with him a heart full of kindness, his memory will ever haunt the &c., &c. You know the usual thing. It was all fixed up, very well indeed for an old hand, and Mr. GARRISON will not be hungry again till he reaches New-York—'tis not in human nature. *Valete et plaudite!* The next time Mr. GARRISON comes over I hope he will tell us some more beautiful stories about the black man, like those we used to read in the nursery, and which caused us to turn with ardent love to the thought of even Bogey himself. The negroes, he told the people of Leeds the other day, (they will believe anything in those parts,) are going to astonish the universe at the ballot-box; and really the thing seems very likely. He is docile, teachable, *deeply religious*, (hem!) and altogether the race presents "the most hopeful field of labor ever yet found on the face of the earth." He pooh-poohed the notion of color making any difference. "The color of the skin!" he exclaimed; "How black must a man be before you and I must cease to love and respect him?" The people of Leeds—they make stockings and things of that kind down there—were naturally taken all aback by this question, and did not dare to answer it. Then he spoke to the good simple folks (most of whom have never seen a black man) about the Reform Bill, and begged them to agitate for no more. Finally he said that wherever he might be, his thoughts would turn to thee; but what he meant by that puzzles the Leeds people to this hour. However, he says he has done a great deal of good here, and of course he ought to be the best judge. I hope he won't be sea-sick as he goes home, but he *has* eaten a great deal lately.

The sporting world is in a most melancholy vein just now. In the first place, racing is over for the season, and the last "events" have left a good many "Corinthians" and others with very unsatisfactory accounts to square. It is no secret that the recent Newmarket meeting caused more defaulters than almost any previous occasion of the kind. Several eminent patrons of the turf found themselves swindled out of their winnings, and one or two who lost heavily have not been able to meet their liabilities. It is rumored that the mortgages on several estates have been largely increased by the wrong horse winning. Then, there have been several deaths lately of men who were great props of the turf, and as the ranks are left vacant new recruits do not offer. One of these "horsey" celebrities was Mr. F. W. KENNEDY, the incident of whose death read like a page out of some sporting romance. He had been for many years the master of a pack of hounds, which he had kept up at his own expense. At last his health broke down, he could no longer sit his horse, and the pack had to be sold. It went to the heart of the master to do it, and he sank into a listless and moody state—the zest of life was gone. Efforts were made to get some one in the county to buy the pack, but in vain; then they had to be brought to the hammer and sold for what they would fetch. Mr. KENNEDY dragged himself to the auction, and one correspondent says he "was so affected when he saw his canine favorites consigned to strangers that he shed tears." As if touched by this sign of affection, and animated by a desire to cheer up their old master, the dogs suddenly burst into full cry after a tame deer belonging to the auctioneer, which happened to be in the yard. Up and down the streets of Limerick the hounds chased him, to the amazement of the people, and the extreme delight of the ex-master, who declared that this last run afforded him more enjoyment than any he had ever witnessed. That was the last of his sensations in this mutable old world. The following day he sank into greater despondency than before, and in the evening he suddenly fell dead. This is a true story, which the author of Mr. *Sponge's Sporting Tour* might turn to good account. The last incident in connection with the sporting world I was going to mention, was the death of the "noble art of self-defence." It really seems that there is an end of it at last. It has a good many spasmodic revivals; but the hopeless degradation of the men engaged in the pursuit, added to the recent swindle *in re.* MACE and another, proved too much for the most passionate votary of the ring. By the death of Mr. DOWLING, the editor of *Bell's Life*, the pugilists have lost the best friend they ever had. He used to give them sharp advice sometimes; but they needed it, and they never took it! So they owe him no grudge. By way of paying respect to his memory, a contestant for the championship, by the name of BALDWIN, went to *Bell's Life* office on Saturday, rushed up stairs, forced his way into the editor's room, and demanded the immediate return of some money deposited on account of a recent fight. The editor declined to disturb an arrangement previously agreed to, whereupon the prize-fighter seized him by the collar, opened up his copious vocabulary of oaths, and swore he'd knock the editor's brains out. After this the pugilists are, happily, likely to find themselves without a decent representative in the Press.

I have been to see the Menken—and so has the Prince of Wales—which proves that your correspondent only gives you an account of the most fashionable amusements. Astley's Theatre is an immense place, built by M. DE BOUCICAULT, the celebrated writer of French plays, (for doubtless all these French dramas which M. BOUCICAULT put on the stage in an English dress were originally written by himself.) This versatile Monsieur failed, I lament to say, in his projects at Astley's, and no one has been very successful there but the inimitable MENKEN, who is so great an ornament to the stage, and reflects so much lustre on the dramatic art. The house was crowded to the very roof—a crowd upon which a pin could not have dropped without striking somebody, (I ought to know, for a man in the gallery dropped his cap with his supper inside into the stalls, and the refreshments were deposited on my nose)—a crowd which kept up a cheering for the MENKEN—"ADA" the people called her affectionately—all the time she was on the stage. She came forward with many smiles, wearing a gorgeous dress—but it was not her dress the audience went to see. Presently she fought her duel and was ordered to be tied to the wild and untamed steed. Happy moment! Triumph of art—or heart, as they call it over the water! She was very nearly, as I heard an old lady remark, as "nature made her," and was tied bare-backed to the steed—I should say to the bare-backed steed. Although at first she shrieked out to one of the myrmidons not to strip her; still when she was stripped she did not seem to mind it much. She looked rather more at home than before, and was soon strapped fast. Up went the steed—bravely showed the MENKEN! The people were so delighted that they called her before the curtain, and she was in such a hurry to obey that she did not wait to put her clothes on. I did not stop to see any more, and went home entirely satisfied with the progress of the dramatic art in Great Britain.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Important Seizure by Collector Bailey—Curious Developments—A Point of Law Decided.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday and transacted the usual routine business. There were no seizures reported yesterday. There were a number of detentions, but it is understood that these will no longer be given to the public for the reason that the publication has a tendency to injure the parties named, whereas the detention may be caused, in many instances, by mere technical irregularity.

MIDNIGHT DESCENT ON A DISTILLERY.

Sunday night last, at about 11 o'clock, under direction of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, Deputy W. H. BURROWS proceeded to make seizure of the large distillery situated on Forty-fifth-street, east of First-avenue, and within one hundred feet of the bulkhead on the East River at the foot of that street. Some eight or ten men accompanied Mr. BURROWS, and a detail of Police was obtained from Capt. TODD, at the Station in Fifty-ninth-street. The distillery is a building four or five stories in height. Directly between it and the East River was a rectifying place, into which Collector BAILEY was informed the whisky was run directly from the distillery. On approaching the building it was found lighted up throughout, and the distillery in full operation.

Deputy BURROWS knocked at the door, but was refused admission. The door was therefore burst open, and the officers proceeded to take possession, ejecting the workmen and other persons belonging to the establishment. The rectifying place was next taken in hand. Lights were observed through the cracks of the building; but by the time that the door had been forced, all was in darkness. As soon as a light could be procured, all the evidences of a hasty retreat of the occupants were found. When the examination was completed, three or four men were found in a couple of small rooms in one end of the building, feigning to be fast asleep, and requiring to be shaken in order to awake them, though there had been noise enough to raise the dead in forcing an entrance and in the subsequent operations. These were turned out, and a thorough examination was commenced, which was continued throughout the day yesterday.

Curious developments are said to have been made. One of the most significant facts is that Dr. BLAISDELL, one of the officers of "The Distillers and Rectifiers' Protective Association," an organization formed under the auspices, it is said, of the late Deputy Commissioner MESSMORE to aid the Government in the enforcement of the Revenue Law and the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, appeared as the claimant of the property, protesting against the action of Collector BAILEY. This affair, together with the recent seizure of the Finley distillery and the operations of Collector BAILEY in connection with other prominent officers and members of the Association, will tend to show its real character and the objects of the men engaged in engineering its fortunes.

SPIRITS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

In reply to a communication from Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, touching the right of a Collector to seize whisky in bonded warehouses, Commissioner ROLLINS says:

There are, in my judgment, weighty, practical reasons why spirits in bonded warehouses should not be proceeded against for forfeiture.

If bonded warehouses are not secure places of storage, it must be our effort to make them so; and spirits which are regularly entered therein cannot be placed upon the market except upon the payment of a tax of $2 per gallon.

As a matter of revenue it surely cannot be wise for the Government to sell these spirits, paying costs and expenses of forfeiture and sale, and divide the proceeds with the informer, the net proceeds almost surely falling below the amount of tax which should have been collected on the spirits.

It has been urged that these spirits should be forfeited, even if the net proceeds to the Government were less than the amount of tax, inasmuch as the rules of practice of the United States Courts do not provide for the forfeiture of an interest in such property, and that unless the whole is forfeited, the offender will escape punishment. There may be cases in which some technical requirements of the statute may have been neglected, but there can hardly arise a case where a direct and positive fraud can be proved to have occurred in connection with spirits actually in a bonded warehouse, and it remains impossible to impose some other punishment upon the offender. And again, it is as much the duty of the Government to protect the innocent as to punish the guilty, and it is almost certain that if the Government should habitually seize and forfeit bonded spirits, the same would be sold at a price less than the fair cost of production, including the tax as an element in such cost. Having thus entered into an unfair competition with the honest manufacturer, the very effort of the Government to enforce the law is made a new temptation to its violation.

While it is true that frauds in the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits have been vast and notorious, it must be assumed that there are still a few persons engaged in the business who would at least prefer to deal honestly with the Government if they could do so with safety to themselves. It may be that the honest are now the exception, but if the Government is to pursue such a course as to make it impossible for any prudent man to safely invest his means in property of this description, the exception will soon disappear, and the business will of necessity be carried on by rogues alone.

The Secretary of the Treasury fully concurs in the views I have here expressed, and I shall therefore instruct the District-Attorney, in the case referred to by you, not to proceed for the forfeiture of the spirits which are held in your custody in bond. If the rules of the United States Court will allow the procedure for the forfeiture of the property in such spirits of any persons who have violated the law, I shall direct him to commence such proceedings. If the rules do not so allow, I prefer that the culprits be punished in other ways than by the forfeiture of the spirits. If, therefore, demand shall be made upon you by the Marshal for delivery to him of spirits which you hold in bond, it will only be by virtue of a libel, which may be filed prior to the receipt of instructions by the District-Attorney, and you will therefore request the Marshal to delay proceedings and await further instructions from the District-Attorney.

New-York Medical Society—Address by Dr. Peaslee.

Last evening the Medical Society of the County of New-York held a meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the President, Dr. EDMOND R. PEASLEE, in the chair. There were also present at the desk the Vice-President, Dr. JAMES KENNEDY, and the Secretary, Dr. ELLSWORTH ELIOT. After the reading of reports from various Committees, the President delivered a very interesting address on the subject of Pathology and the duties requisite to make a physician eminent in his profession. After referring to the veneration paid to the science of medicine by the ancients, the lecturer invited attention to the qualities that were essential to make a physician an aid to his fellow mortal and an ornament to the profession. The first requisite was a sound education before entering into practice. He then instanced some of the evil results which followed the efforts of young men who practiced medicine without first gaining a knowledge of the studies which should precede that course. A study of anatomy should precede physiology, and that of both, pathology. He next alluded to the brief time allowed in some colleges for the graduating of students, and characterized the system as one that did great injustice to the students and the public. He also showed the importance that a physician in practice should keep himself fully informed, by reading, of the new principles developed in medicine, and took the ground that a physician should not allow any other occupation to interfere with his profession. He recited numerous instances to prove that many physicians, whose names are eminent in history, and whose practice was exceedingly laborious, found ample time to read and write medical works. A physician could not expect to gain eminence at once, and young men need not despair of achieving fame. It took HARVEY thirty-six years to perfect his system of the "Circulation of the blood." Neither did advanced age disqualify men from engaging in active business pursuits, and it would not do for a physician to rely wholly upon his experience. There was always something to learn, and practice did not necessarily give experience. Another requisite to the success of the physician was piety. The speaker closed his address with an appeal to his hearers to observe those qualities which tend to make the profession useful and eminent.

Dr. ROOSA then read a paper on the Diagnosis of Ear Diseases, after which the meeting adjourned.

Railroad Accidents in New-Jersey—Two Men Killed.

A young man named DAYTON B. BARKER, residing in Jersey City, was instantly killed yesterday while coupling two cars at the Erie depot. He was 23 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. An inquest will be held on Wednesday.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, was killed Sunday night at East Newark, by falling from the 7:30 train from Jersey City. The remains were taken to the dead house at Newark, where they now await identification.

JAMES CARR, a boatman, fell from a train of the New-Jersey Railroad, dislocating his shoulder but fortunately receiving no other injuries.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 7 Dover-street, over the body of BENJAMIN F. CHASE, who died yesterday morning very suddenly. It was at first supposed that death had been caused by a blow on the head, received on the 18th ult. during a row in a dram-shop in South-street; but a *post-mortem* examination being made by Dr. BEACH, it was ascertained that death had resulted from pleuro-pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. CHASE was a native of Massachusetts, 36 years of age, kept a liquor-store on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, and was an Inspector of Elections in the Fourth Ward....MARGARET BREWER, aged 28, and a native of New-York, died suddenly on Sunday night at No. 35 Chrystie-street. Coroner SCHIRMER intends holding an inquest....On Friday, WM. LEIBER, a German and 70 years of age, left Union Hill, N. J., and fell overboard from a Christopher-street ferry-boat while crossing the North River. He was rescued in an exhausted condition and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER and an verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.—At about 11 o'clock last evening JOHN O'DONNELL, a well-known character of the Fourth Ward, was in the grocery at No. 88 James-street, in a drunken condition and raising considerable disturbance. Officer CHARLES THOMPSON, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing the noise, entered the store for the purpose of arresting O'DONNELL, but the latter ran from the room and entered an alley-way close at hand. The officer pursued and captured O'DONNELL, but in the struggle that ensued between the two, O'DONNELL stabbed THOMPSON in the left shoulder with a case knife, and again broke away. Although severely wounded Officer THOMPSON pursued and with the aid called by his raps, O'DONNELL was finally arrested and secured in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. Officer THOMPSON had become much weakened from loss of blood, and was conveyed to the City Hospital. O'DONNELL is alleged to be a very desperate character, having, it is said, been arrested a short time since for stabbing a woman at No. 100 James-street, and previously for the theft of a boat.

FIRE IN TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—At 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the one-story frame building No. 412 West Twenty-fifth-street, occupied by HENRY POPE as a feed-store. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $150. The fire spread to the frame stables on lot No. 414 owned by JOSEPH WADE, whose loss is $250. The stables were filled by the horses of various carmen who reside in the neighborhood, and of these animals two were burned to death. These were owned by Mr. GRAHAM and WM. WALSH, who lose about $150 each. The fire was first discovered in the feed-store, but its origin was not known. None of the losses are covered by insurance.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; Gen. T. D. Johns, of San Francisco; Gen. G. B. Hogg, U. S. A., and Hon. W. J. Walker, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. C. Palmer, of New-Orleans; Hon. E. P. Brooks, of Elmira; Gen. Tower, U. S. A., and Gen. A. L. Hooker, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Stringfellow, of Kansas; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. G. B. Grath, of Omaha, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio; Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Washington; Hon J. P. C. Stark, of Washington, and Hon. V. B. Munson, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Enterprise Temple of Honor, No. 5, held a public installation at the hall No. 65 Ludlow-street, last evening. The G. W. C. T. Bro. PARSONS, of Missouri, and P. G. W. C. T. Bro. BROWN, of New-York, delivered addresses. Mr. MUNN recited a poem on the Temple of Honor, and the Misses REED and DUFFIELD, of the Social Temple, sang some temperance melodies. Then the officers were installed by the D. G. W. C. T. Bro. WM. B. WADSWORTH. This Temple is composed of young men, and has been organized but a few months.

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The Chamber of Life Insurance will hold its annual meeting to-day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, commencing at 3 P. M. Every life insurance company in the United States has been invited to send a representative. The annual election of officers will be held, and action will be taken in regard to the appointment of an actuary for the Chamber. Other important measures will be brought before the meeting, among which will be that of State legislation in connection with the subject of life insurance.

AN ANCIENT CASE.—EDWARD ZEIGLER, of No. 146 Avenue C, made an affidavit at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, stating that on Christmas night, 1863, he was at a ball at Harmony Garden in company with JOHN MARKS, and that during the evening the latter took possession of ZEIGLER's gold watch and chain, valued at $200, which he has since refused to return, although he has acknowledged that he took the property. The case was taken under consideration, and the accused gave bail to appear for examination on the 9th inst.

IN DISGUISE.—LAURA ADAMS and JOHN JANES went on a drunken spree on Sunday night and exchanged clothes with each other for the purpose of disguising themselves. Officer TAYLOR, seeing JOHN's beard, discovered his sex as they passed him in Chatham-street, so he arrested them and locked them up in the Oak-street Police Station. Being arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday, they were remanded for examination and allowed to again exchange clothes.

ACCIDENTS.—RUDOLPH WENZLIK, a boy of four years, yesterday fell from the roof of the building No. 78 Broadway, E. D., and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal....JAS. WESTFIELD, employed in THORNE's carriage factory, No. 90 Broadway, E. D., fell through a hoistway of the factory yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured. The sufferer was taken to his residence in Spring-street, New-York.

HARNESS MISSING.—The complaint of GEORGE KING, made at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, alleges that having lost a set of harness and other articles, all valued at $54, and a portion of them having been returned by JOSEPH PULLEN, a peddler living in Sixty-eighth-street, he has cause to believe that PULLEN had purloined the articles. The accused was committed in default of bail for trial.

ROWDYISM.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a gang of rowdies attempted to force their way into the shanty of ANN MERRICK, in Forty-seventh-street, near First-avenue. While the woman was holding the window down she was stabbed in the thigh. The ruffians then escaped.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS, who for eight years has been the Pastor of the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) is about retiring in order to accept the position of permanent Secretary of the United States General Convention of Universalists.

EXCISE.—WM. STEARING, of No. 55 Crosby-street, was arrested for violating the Excise Law on Sunday, and when brought before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, was allowed to furnish bail for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BALL-PLAYING.—The boys of Brooklyn are crazy on the subject of base-ball, and housekeepers are nervous on the relative subject of glazier's bills. So universal have complaints become that the Police have commenced to enforce the ordinance in relation to it. Yesterday two boys were arrested and one of them was held for examination.

A REPUBLICAN INDORSED BY DEMOCRATS.—Alderman HINSDALE, of the Third Ward, (Republican,) has been renominated, and the Democrats, declining to name an opposition candidate, have issued a card indorsing Mr. HINSDALE and calling on the party generally to support him.

HAY FIRE.—A large quantity of hay was burned yesterday morning at the freight depot of the Long Island Railroad on Atlantic-avenue. Before the fire could be extinguished damage to the extent of $300 was done. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

HE QUIETLY STOLE AWAY.—ROBERT AIKIN was taken to Justice DUNN's Court yesterday morning by Officers FOEH and VIDET. While the officers were making the ordinary statements to the clerk, the prisoner stretched his legs "like the Arabs and quietly stole away." He has not yet returned.

BODY FOUND IN THE WATER.—The remains of a colored man were found in the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday morning, by JOS. TOWERS, a boatman. The body was dressed in a soldier's coat and white duck trowsers.

ROBBED HIS PARENT.—A lad aged 18 years, named JAMES MALIDO, was arrested yesterday morning by an officer of the Forty-third Precinct, on complaint of his father, who says he stole $2 from him.

PROSPECT PARK.—The stream of visitors to Prospect Park daily increases. During the past week there were registered 6,816 carriages, 1,247 equestrians, and 14,185 pedestrians.

ANOTHER FATAL FALL.—Mrs. MARY DEMPSTER, residing at No. 21 Atlantic-street, yesterday fell down stairs and broke her neck. Coroner LYNCH has taken charge of the body.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SINKING OF THE DARCY.—Superintendent CHARLES MCINTOSH, of the Pavonia Ferry, denies that he refused assistance to the sinking ferry-boat *John S. Darcy*, and claims that he did all in his power to assist the parties in charge of the boat, and offered one of the Pavonia boats to take the *Darcy* over to the flats, but the engineer thought he could cross without assistance. The Jersey City ferry-boat has been successfully raised, and is now on the dry dock undergoing repairs. Her damages are very slight.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The tenth annual Convention of the Sabbath-schools of New-Jersey will be held at Camden, in the First Presbyterian Church, Nov. 12, 13 and 14. Addresses will be delivered by several clergymen, and it is expected that every school in the State will send delegates.

DEATH OF THE HOBOKEN RECORDER.—Mr. GEO. S. AVERY, for many years past Recorder of the City of Hoboken, died at his residence yesterday from consumption, after an illness of several months. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE.—A German named JOSEPH KASSELL, who stole a horse and wagon from Newark, has been arrested and brought back from New-York. The stolen property was recovered. The accused was committed.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—MARY MCDONALD, who was employed as a domestic by a family named KRAEL, in Newark, has been arrested, charged with stealing $97 from her employers.

ANOTHER FERRY ACCIDENT.—A man and six horses were precipitated into the water at the Christopher-street (Hoboken) ferry on Thursday last, by the breaking down of the bridge.

RECOVERY.—The boy who received so severe a fall in Hoboken, and whose name is WILMAR LOCKWOOD, (instead of MARTIN, as first reported,) is in a fair way for recovery.

ONE OF THE HUMORS OF THE CANVASS.—In the Third Assembly District (Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Wards) of Jersey City five candidates (three Republicans and two Democrats) are in the field.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—EDWARD DOYLE, a laborer, fell from a scaffold three stories high, in East Newark, fracturing his collar-bone. He is doing well.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF LOUISIANA.—An official in the civil service of the United States will be compelled to bring a suit against the State of Louisiana, upon the reopening of the Federal Court. He is desirous of ascertaining who to cite as Governor representing the Commonwealth—a delicate question and one of no little consequence to him. The respective claims of Messrs. WELLS and FLANDERS will doubtless be thoroughly discussed during the proceedings. Mr. WELLS, we learn, asserts his determination to test the question by suing for the salary of the office.—*New-Orleans Times, Oct. 30.*

Accounts were published a few months ago of the murder of WESMORELAND, the acting English Consul at Brunswick, Ga., his unsuccessful rival (MARTIN) having shot him down almost instantly upon the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. The case came up recently before the Superior Court of the District; but it being found impossible to get a jury the Court adjourned, and MARTIN was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 4.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 455,000 bushels; Corn, 282,000 bushels; Oats, 216,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 170,800 bushels; Peas, 14,700 bushels; Buckwheat, 600 bushels; total, 1,154,100 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 210,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 167,000 bushels; Flour, 30,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 156,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 25c.; Corn, 22c.; Oats, 14c., to New-York. FLOUR dull; buyers holding off for lower prices. WHEAT dull and lower; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 97, and 15,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 04@$2 05. CORN inactive and drooping; New Toledo offered at $1; sales 15,000 bushels Western No. 2 at $1 15, and 7,500 bushels Ohio old at $1 15. OATS dull and nominally 65c. for Western. RYE dull, but unchanged. BARLEY lower, with a moderate inquiry; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 20; 10,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 32; 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 30@$1 33. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $10 50 for No 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $12 75 for White; $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT and CORN quiet. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE 10c. lower and quiet; $1 32 in bond offered for Canadian. PEAS a shade easier; sales 7,000 bushels Canadian, in bond, on private terms. MILLFEED—Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 57c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½c.; Rye 16c. to New-York. Lumber $4 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 58c.; to New-York by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—20,500 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Barley, 13,600 bushels Peas, 1,154,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,031 bbls. Flour, 21,800 bushels Wheat, 36,600 bushels Barley, 3,200 bushels Rye, 22,300 bushels Peas, 295,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR dull with a limited demand; Extra, $10 50@$10 75: Family, $11 50@$11 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Winter Red held at $2 50; No. 1 Spring, $2 10, nominally. CORN dull with a limited demand; No. 1 Shelled, $1; Old, on the ear, 95c.; New, 80c. OATS dull at 63c.@64c. RYE dull at $1 40. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 18½c. TOBACCO steady and in good demand at full rates; sales 160 hhds. WHISKY unchanged; held at 34c., in bond; some business was done in free at unquotable rates. MESS PORK in good demand at $20. BACON in improved demand and firmer; sales at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib and 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides, city cured. LARD dull at 12½c. HOGS inactive and lower; sales of butchers' at $6 25@$6 6[illegible]. Gold 140⅛, buying. Money active. Exchange firm.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 85½@$1 86 for No. 1, and $1 78@$1 78½ for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 03@$1 03½ for No. 1, and $1@$1 02½ for No. 2. OATS declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 52½@$1 52½ in store. RYE declined 2c.; sales at $1 27 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2. BARLEY declined 1c.; sales at $1 02@$1 04 for No. 2. MESS PORK stronger and advanced 50c.; sales at $19 50@$20. LARD heavy at 11¾c.@12c. BEEF CATTLE dull at $6 65@$7 for first-class shipping. HOGS firm at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $5@$5 80 for common to good smooth. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 242,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS dull and declined ¼c.@½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 4.

TOBACCO steady and firm. COTTON dull; no sales. HEMP dull; no sales. FLOUR heavy and slow, but unchanged; Superfine $6 37½@$7; Extra $8 25@$8 75; Doubles and Trebles $9 25@$11 75; Choice to Fancy $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT active; prime choice Winter White $2 65@$2 80; prime to choice Winter Red $2 55@$2 65. CORN very dull and drooping; White $1 10. OATS firm; 65c.@68c. BARLEY dull; Spring $1 20@$1 32½; Fall 90c. RYE firm and higher; sales at $1 25@$1 35. PROVISIONS dull; business small. BACON—Clear Sides 16½c.; Shoulders 13c. Plain canvased HAMS 19c. LARD very dull at 13c. LIVE HOGS $5@$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 4.

LOUISIANA SUGAR—The receipts are light and quoted at 11c. for Common, 15c. for Prime, and 16c. for Yellow Clarified. CUBA SUGAR is dull; Nos. 12 and 13, 12¾c.@13¼c. CUBA MOLASSES, 55c.; Louisiana MOLASSES, 75c.@80c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $10 25; Choice, $14@$14 50. CORN lower at $1 40@$1 50. OATS dull at 80c. PORK dull and no sales; nominally $23 75. BACON—There was a jobbing trade; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c. LARD dull and unaltered; tierces, 13¾c.@14c.; kegs, 15c. COTTON—Sales, 1,[illegible]00 bales; Middlings, 18¾c.@19c.; receipts since Saturday, 4,711 bales; exports, 3,728 bales. Gold excited at 141. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR—dull and declining. WHEAT dull; White Michigan held at $2 77; Amber held at $2 55; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 12½; sales of Amber for the first of November, at $2 57@$2 58. CORN dull; old has declined 2c.; new declined 4c.; sales of No. 2 Wabash at $1 08; New at 82c.; New rejected at 80c.; sales of Old No. 1 for the first half of November, at $1 09½. OATS declined 3c.; sales of No. 1 at 57c.; No. 2 at 56c. RYE dull. BARLEY quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS of the week, 22,000 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 142,000 bushels Corn; 30,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—23,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR declining; Double Extra, $9 87@$10; Country do., $9; Extra, $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT declining; sales $1 87 for No. 1, and $1 80 for No. 2. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 54c. for No. 1. CORN declined 2c.; sales at $1 12 for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. FREIGHTS dull; to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Oswego, 14c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—125,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 18½c.; Middling Orleans, 20c. PETROLEUM unchanged. SUGAR and MOLASSES, small business; prices unchanged. COFFEE—Rio, small business at 17c., gold. FLOUR dull and weak and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red $2 30@$2 50. RYE $1 50@$1 57. CORN dull; quotations nominal; Yellow $1 40, Mixed Western $1 38. OATS 65c.@73c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON dull; Middling, 18c. FLOUR very dull; no sales. WHEAT dull and 5c. lower; Prime Red, $2 55. CORN steady; White, $1 35@$1 38; Mixed, $1 27. OATS dull at 70c.@74c. for good, and 65c.@68c. for inferior. RYE dull; $1 50 for prime. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 4.

TOBACCO steady; sales 31 hhds. at $3 75@$15 75. FLOUR quiet; $8 25 for Superfine. WHEAT steady, $2 50@$2 60. CORN dull; Shelled, in bulk, $1. OATS, in bulk, 70c. COTTON, 16c.@16½c. MESS PORK dull at $21. LARD 13c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

CATTLE very dull; extra Western Steers, 8c.@8½c.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c., and common, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. SHEEP, 4½c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb., gross weight. HOGS—Sales 2,500 head at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., net.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market is bare; $2 50 was freely offered; receipts light. RESIN firm; sales of No. 2 at $2 80. TAR, $2 70. COTTON dull and no sales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON active and irregular, but quotations are unchanged; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 1,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON more active and closed firmer; sales, 258 bales; receipts, 844 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 16½c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts for two days, 2 362 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 4.

COTTON dull; sales, 705 bales; Middlings, 17c.; receipts, 2,200 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¼; Reading Railroad, 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 50¾. Gold 140.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Undergarments.
Best goods at reduced prices.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 839 Broadway,
and No. 165 5th-av.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
St. Laurent	Oct. 24	Havre	New-York.
Java	Oct. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Iowa	Oct. 23	Glasgow	New-York.
Helvetia	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Tarifa	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	New-York.
Deutschland	Oct. 26	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Oct. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Oct. 30	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
China	Nov. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Hec a	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Nov. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Cimbria	Nov. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Georgia	Nov. 5	N. Y.	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Nov. 7	N. Y.	Havana.
Mount Vernon	Nov. 8	N. Y.	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 11	N. Y.	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston and Liverpool by the *China*, close at the General Post-office at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Belgian*, close at the General Post-office at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 4—*In Steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Mrs Pratt and infant, Miss Liggins, Miss Whitmore, F. Barnet, Mr. Barnet, Miss Skae, Capt. Mayne Reid, Mr. Mayne Reid, Mr. Davies, Mr. Atkinson and boy, C. Liggins, Mr. Birchall, E. Gilmour, W. Gilmour, Mrs. Taylor, 2 children and infant, Rev. Lyod Windsor, Mrs. Lyod Windsor, Osborne Rielly, Mr. Campfield, Aristide R. de Larigne, Mr. Ludovici, Mr. Paine, George Johnstone, W. Cochrane, F. P. Marshall, Jos. Liggins, Sam. Engle, Mrs. Engle, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Gen. Kirkham, Miss Kirkham, Mr. Lichenstein, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Skae, A. Seymour, C. Earl, W. C. North, John Foley, A. Pratt, C. F. Pratt, Mr. Buck, wife and 2 children, Anna Page, J. Archer, Mrs. M. McGirty, Miss McIlvane, Miss Walker, Jno. Townsend, R. W. Dean, Mrs. Flintoff, Miss Flintoff, Miss L. A. Ray, W. S. Merrill and wife, Mrs. White, Miss Birchall, Mr. Milber, Mr. Swann, Bishop Greg, Mr. Riggs Forsyth, A. R. Forsyth, Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Wesley, Mrs. Wesley, J. C. Brown, Thomas McAlister, Mr. Craighead, E. Walker, George Fitzsimons, J. J. Tapscott, W. Archer, Mr. Howell, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Pratt, C. W. Caldron, Mr. Shinkwine, W. Ottoman, G. J. Bougrenon, W. Pratt, Bishop McIlvane.

NOV. 4—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—Mr. Stephani and wife, E. Wilson, S. E. Bruckman, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kreischer and daughter, Miss Kelly, Misses Cowan, John Shirley and wife, Samuel McCartney, wife and infant, Col. Hawley, Mr. O'Brien, Misses Sprague, Simon Lowen, Miss Johanna Whalen, D. B. Evans, P. Padden, Mrs. Weathered, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Cummins, J. H. Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Westwood, Rev. Mr. Brown, T. Muller, Mrs. Jervis, Mr. Speyer, Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Languade, J. Erdert and wife, Mrs. and Miss Dean.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 4 52 | Moon sets....12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 30 | Gov. Island. 2 19 | Hell Gate.... 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Barks Imogene, (Br.,) Down, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Jane Young, (Br.,) Corning, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Bremen, Funch, Mencke & Wendt; Allegro, (Prus.) Kempa, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Princess Alice, (Br.,) Lewis, London, Andrew Lindsay.

Brigs Charles Lovett, (Br.,) Lovett, Nantes, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Poe, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Carlo, (Ital.,) Laaro, Plymouth, Eng., Slocovich & Smith; Aspen, (Br.,) Forbes, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners J. P. Anger, Aldrich, Demerara, A. Abbett; C. S. Bushnell, (new,) Mayo, Genoa, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; War Eagle, Kelly, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; W. O. Irish, Rathbone, Galveston, C. H. Mallory; Marie Emma, (Port.,) Brith, Fanchal, Madeira, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Thomas J. Tull, Cooper, Wilmington, Del.; Redondo, Whittemore, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Ganges, Higgins, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Mary Brockway, Brockway, Derby, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Report, Step, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, ——, Liverpool Oct. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 700 passengers to John G. Dale Nov. 2, lat. 41 40 N., lon. 64 10 W., passed Hamburg ship Sir John Lawrence, bound W.; American steamship Atlantic, bound E. Nov. 3, lat. 40 45 N., lon. 39 33 W., passed bark-rigged steamer, with white funnel, supposed to be one of the National line, bound east.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Oct. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 534 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 24, 11:30 A. M., passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. 26th, 5:30 P. M., exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E. Nov. 2, 3:30 A. M., exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E. 3d, 4 P. M., passed a Hamburg steamer, bound east.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Nov. 2, 8 P. M., light on Frying-pan Shoals bearing N. N. E., exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans Oct. 27, and the Bar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson. Nov. 3, lat. 37, saw steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Cordelia, (of New-London,) Delap, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with schr. Trade Wind, for Providence.

Bark Nieman, (Aust.,) Marsden, Havana 25 ds., with sugar to Hewlitt & Torrance.

Bark Sacramento, Lawson, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co. Had strong W. S. W. and S. W. gales; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Brig Shannon, (new,) Sawyer, Millbridge, Me., 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Black Fish, Bragg, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to the Hudson River Railroad Co. Is bound to Hudson.

Brig Rothsay, (Br., of Liverpool,) from Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., to Morris & Phillips.

Brig Keystone, Barter, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Titcomb, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Consolidated Coal Co.

Brig Matilda, (of Providence,) Dix, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Bremen Steamship Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Rogers, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Morehead City, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes. Oct. 31, lat. 35 14, lon. 74, had a very heavy gale from W. N. W.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, Pitts, of and from Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co. Had strong S. and S. E. gales the whole passage.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., for Hyde Park.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Morrison & Co.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Wener, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal, bound to Fall River.

Schr. Anne V. Bergen, Brown, Alexandria 3 ds., with wheat for New-Bedford.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Ames, Philadelphia, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. Geo. Howard, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. John Manlove, Ames, Newport.
Schr. Emma Gregory, Nash, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Cabot, Bacon, Boston.
Schr. Rescue, Carne, Kilboer.
Schr. Alabama, Bradford, Fall River.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Stony Point.
Schr. Harriet, ——, Bedford.
Schr. Florence, Richardson, Providence.
Schr. J. Hall, Nickerson, Portland, with brown stone.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Mary A., Jelesy, Providence.
Schr. J. P. Hazzard, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. A. Edwards, Hinson, Providence.
Schr. Hassett, Mayo, Providence.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Senator, Faukland, Boston.
Schr. Wapella, Hawkins, Georgetown, D.C., with coal.
Schr. Americus, Lass, Charleston, with cotton, &c.
Schr. S. R. Jameson, Russ, Charleston, with cotton.

BELOW—Two brigs, unknown.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Glaucus, New-York; ship Syren, New-Bedford; bark M. B. Stetson, Bonaire; brigs Annie Eldridge, Jacmel; Redwood, Remedios; Mary A. Chase, Matanzas; Elsy, St. Jago; Jacinto, East Harbor; Dunkeld, Turks Island; Frank S. Allen, Baltimore; Haze de Afaretto, Philadelphia; Marqueretta, New-York; schrs. Walrous, Cape Haytien; Herbert Inagua; Daniel Faust, Charleston.

4th—Arr. steamer Kingston, from New-Orleans; bark Leonidas, do.; brigs Aristes, Cape Haytien; Poinsett, Sierra Morena; J. W. Sawyer, Satilla River; Charles Miller, Philadelphia; Thames, New-York.

Also arr. steamers Carroll, from Baltimore, and Saxon, from Philadelphia.

Below—Brig Ambrose Light, from Africa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3—Sld. steamship Alliance, for Philadelphia.

4th—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2—Arr. distressed schr. Frank Palmer; lost her sails and was leaking; she was towed to Norfolk for repairs; steamer Niagara, from New-York for Norfolk; steamer E. B. Souder, from New-York; bark Princess Matilda.

Sld. brig Inconia, Coffee, Baltimore; brigs Minnie, Matanzas; Echo, West Indies; schrs. Rival, Harbor Grace; Lizzie Webster, Yucatan.

Passed out, bark Delaware; steamship Carroll; brigs Maggie and Matilda; schrs. Presto, Matanzas; Jackson, Charleston, S. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—Arr. steamer Norman, from Boston; bark J. Hatfield, from Glasgow; brig Harriet Amelia, from Altavela; brig H. A. Barnard, Havana.

The bark Brilliant, from a Mexican port for Antwerp, has put into Delaware Breakwater for supplies.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3—Sld. steamship North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Gregory, [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

Annie Williams—brig, of Bristol, from London for Cuba, 32 ds. out, Oct. 21, lat. 22 30, lon. 64 21.

Constance—brig, of and for Halifax, from the West Indies, Oct. 22, lat. 27, lon. 73 30.

Clara Pickens—brig, bound S., Oct. 30, lat. 36, lon. 73 30.

John—schr., bound S., Nov. 1, lat. 30, lon. 74.

Mary & William—Br. bark, from London for Cuba, Oct. 21, lat. 23 14, lon. 46 20.

Minnie—bark, of St. John, N. B., from Cuba for Boston, Oct. 30, lat. 34 30, lon. 75.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Oct. 5, brig Rocky Glen, for New-York in 12 days.

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129
Great Family Paper,
Frank Leslie's
Chimney Corner,
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Pierce Egan's
Adventures
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Brigands

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FRANK LESLIE'S
Chimney Corner.

THE COLWELLS, SHAW AND WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY beg leave to announce to the Trade and Public generally, that they have opened an OFFICE AND WAREROOM at No. 105 BEEKMAN-ST., corner of Pearl, where we will keep at all times a full and complete stock of our
PURE WATER
PATENT LEAD-ENCASED BLOCK-TIN PIPE.
ALSO
LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, &c., &c.,
for which we solicit your patronage.

WARM AIR FURNACES,
OF ALL SIZES, SUITABLE FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES AND CHURCHES.
Long experience enables us to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION in this branch of business, and we are prepared to execute work at short notice and in the best manner.
JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON
Are manufacturing, and have on hand, a large assortment of new designs of Gas Fixtures; also, Bronzed Lamps and Chandeliers, for kerosene, at their new establishment, 140 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

EVERYBODY
Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 623, Nov. 4, 1867.
55, 40, 47, 2, 28, 6, 34, 59, 43, 58, 46, 66, 63
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 624, Nov. 4, 1867.
52, 31, 62, 15, 29, 68, 32, 53, 18, 60, 5, 42.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 547, Nov. 4, 1867.
37, 49, 32, 26, 44, 69, 57, 63, 21, 30, 70, 17, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 548, Nov. 4, 1867.
64, 54, 36, 1, 19, 68, 66, 11, 49, 46, 51, 45.
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